

JUDGE COHALAN OF N.Y. SUPREME COURT IN THE IRISH PLOT

Washington Has Paper
Showing He Planned Re-
volt To Aid Germans

'MAY DECIDE WAR'

Archibald, Damba's Let-
ter Runner, Got \$5,000
For Services

PAPEN'S DUPLICITY

Attache Paid For Bombing
Of Ships; Emerson Also
Received Bribe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—The Times correspondent at Washington cables that the Committee of Public Information has published a long expose of German intrigues in America, accompanied by photographic exhibits, including facsimiles of receipts given to the German Embassy for \$15,000 by the journalist Archibald, who was caught carrying despatches from Count Damba, the Austrian Ambassador, to Vienna and for \$11,000 by Edwin Emerson, who went to Germany as a war-correspondent for a New York paper. Emerson is now believed to be in Africa.

Yon Papen's Crimes

The committee have also published photographs, convicting Captain von Papen, formerly German Military Attache at Washington, of paying for the bombing of ships.

The mass of documents seized at von Jgel's so-called advertising bureau, in 1916, shows the extraordinary ramifications of the German Government's spy system and plotting of outrages. They also prove the connection of German diplomats with the revolutionary movement in Ireland.

Incriminate Judge Cohalan.

It was a New York Irishman who acted as go-between for the Germans in their dealings with Sir Roger Casement. One cipher document, addressed to Count Bernstorff, in April, 1916, incriminates Daniel P. Cohalan, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, who is a prominent Irish-American.

In this document, Justice Cohalan says: "A revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported by Germany. Therefore, help is necessary, consisting primarily of aerial attacks on England and a diversion with the fleet, simultaneously with an Irish revolution. Then the landing of troops, arms and ammunition in Ireland and, possibly, officers from Zeppelins."

"This will enable Irish ports to be closed against England and the establishment of submarine stations on the Irish coast, cutting off the food-supply for England. The success of this revolution may decide the war."

Cash For All Drinks Is Hongkong Plan

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, September 24.—The draft of a Bill is gazetted, Section 3 of which enacts that no person shall sell any intoxicating liquor for consumption at any licensed premises, except for cash.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss New Chief Of Staff

Appointed To Succeed General
Hugh L. Scott, Who
Will Retire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, September 21.—General Tasker H. Bliss has been appointed Chief of Staff, in succession to General Hugh L. Scott, who retires.

The Weather

Cloudy but fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 80.1 and the minimum, 62.4. The figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 78.1 and 65.8.

Leader Of Russia's Women Troops



CHIEF OF "DEATH BATTALION"
(Mme. Botchkarev)

Mme. Botchkarev, leader of the original "Battalion of Death" of the Russian armies. These "Battalions of Death" are composed of women, all of whom have pledged themselves to die, if necessary, for their country. Mme. Botchkarev has already seen action several times, and has been wounded. In the photograph she wears medals awarded her for gallantry in battle. The Russian women fighters are the product of the revolution, and several times they have held the line when the men retreated—the men being influenced by pacific German-Socialist propaganda.

Argentine Receives Satisfaction After Sending Ultimatum

Berlin Disapproves Luxburg's
Private Views; Won't Be
Influenced By Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, September 23.—It is officially stated that Germany has given satisfaction.

A note signed by Baron von Kuehlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies at the moment the latter was about to vote on the question of a rupture of relations. The note states that Germany exceedingly regrets the Luxburg affair, absolutely disapproves the views expressed in his messages, which were his personal ideas and will have no effect whatever on the decisions and promises of the German Government.

Earlier cables had stated that the Argentine Government had sent an ultimatum to Germany.

The Argentine Note, although it fixed a time limit, had the same effect as an ultimatum, for the country will not permit temporising. The Government demanded a complete disavowal of Count von Luxburg and confirmation of the promise to respect Argentine ships.

In the Chamber, today, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that, if Germany's reply was unsatisfactory, the Government was resolved on the most extreme measures. "If necessary, we shall send our soldiers."

After a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the negotiations with Germany, the Chamber of Deputies adjourned until tomorrow. The proposal for a rupture with Germany was not withdrawn.

The Argentine Government has ordered the cable companies to hand over copies of all despatches sent or received by the Swedish and German Legations, in order that they may be deciphered in Washington.

The railway strike is spreading. Another bridge has been blown up with dynamite. The situation in Rosario is worse. Thousands of strikers are attacking the troops and the Minister of War proposes to proclaim martial law.

The railway-strikers yesterday fired on a train of soldiers. Their fire was returned, with the result that one of the strikers was killed and several wounded.

The railwaymen have decided to call a general strike on Monday.

Grand Canal Dike Breaks; Much Of Tientsin Flooded; Rail Communications Cut

Make Sluice In Railway Embankment To Run Water
Into River; Volunteers Watch Relief Gangs

Special Cable to The China Press

Tientsin, Sept. 24.—The floods here are the most serious in fifty years. Traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow railway has been suspended and the waters are gaining height in the extra-British, French and Japanese Concessions.

Meanwhile, dyking is proceeding everywhere. The British Volunteers have been called out to supervise the laboring gangs, who are on an all-night job.

Thousands are homeless, the tramway services are suspended and vast areas are inundated.

Experts have broken down a portion of the Pukow railway embankments, hoping thereby to divert the waters below Tientsin. Last night, there was a rise of three feet in two hours.

20,000 People Homeless

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 24.—Owing to heavy rains throughout the summer, almost the whole area between the Grand Canal and Pootungfu has been turned into a vast lake. During the past few days, the water has been rising and now seriously threatens Tientsin. Indeed, the lower-lying portions of the city, almost the whole of the Japanese Concession, parts of the British and French extra-mural areas and the race-course are already inundated. Some 20,000 people have been rendered homeless.

On the advice of the Conservancy experts, the Consular Body has asked permission to breach the Tientsin-Pukow loop-line, in order to allow the flood-waters to escape into the Hsiaho, below Tientsin. The Tientsin of Chihli has granted the necessary

permission and it is hoped to save the greater part of the Concessions and the city, though making the breach will cause the flooding of a considerable tract of country below Tientsin.

Railway traffic with Shanghai will probably be entirely suspended for some time, as the Tientsin-Pukow main-line has also been breached.

Canal Dike Collapses

As a result of the collapse of part of the Grand Canal Dike at Tientsin, the Japanese and French Concessions and a portion of the Chinese territory known as Sanpekwan were flooded yesterday, according to telegraphic messages from Tientsin last night.

The Eastern News Service reports that all hope to avoid a serious flood was given up at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when repair work on the dike had to be abandoned, on account of the heavy inundation, threatening the lives of military and police forces working on the bank. The service also confirmed the flood in the Japanese and other Settlements.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Company announced yesterday that tickets would not be sold for points on the Tientsin-Pukow line north of Tschow, in Shantung. Beyond that place, which is 148 miles this side of Tientsin, the floods have put a stop to traffic.

A letter received yesterday from the Nanking branch of the China Express Co., Ltd., by Mr. P. S. Bown, manager here, stated that the railway station at Tulluchen had been flooded and that trains could not pass beyond Tschow owing to the rising water. It was possible on the 22nd for them to proceed as far as Hsinwangchuan.

Great Shell Duel For San Gabriele

Neither Side Able To Hold Crest
And Infantry Fighting
Ceases

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 22.—The Times correspondent at Italian headquarters, wiring yesterday, says that there has been a truce to infantry fighting on Monte San Gabriele, but great shells are steadily falling on the mountain. The situation has not changed since the 18th.

Neither side is able to hold the crest. The desperate attempts made by the Austrians, who have been strongly reinforced, to drive back the Italians have failed.

Rome, September 22.—An official communique reports: There has been brisk artillery work along the whole front. Our air-ships dropped tons of high-explosives on enemy encampments in Chiapovano Valley, hutments at Grabovo and the railway-works north-eastward of Prosecco.

German Activities Extend To England

Enemy Has Tried During War
To Get Control Of
Minerals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, speaking at Huddersfield, about reconstruction after the war, said that the Germans have been very active in endeavoring to secure supplies of raw material throughout the world and had even tried to acquire control of great mineral deposits in England during the war.

Thirteen Killed In Spanish Rail Wreck

Reuter's Service

Madrid, September 23.—There has been a collision between a mail-train from Irun and an engine, with the result that 13 persons were killed and 37 injured.

Heads The New U. S. Army Division Ordered To Sail For France



MAJ.-GEN. W. A. MANN.

Major-General William A. Mann, who will command the "Rainbow Division" of United States troops (National Guard) which shortly will leave for France. The "Rainbow Division" is composed of Guardsmen from all parts of the country.

CHINA DOMESTIC LOAN OF \$50,000,000 AGREED

Cabinet Advised Money Will Be
Used To Improve Finan-
cial Market

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 24.—Subject to the approval of the Cabinet, the Ministry of Finance proposes to issue a domestic loan for \$50,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be used exclusively to improve the money market.

French Aeroplanes Save Belgian King

German Flyers Arrive On Raid
When He Reviews Veter-
ans At Verdun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires that, while the King of the Belgians, who, with President Poincare and General Petain, is visiting Verdun, was reviewing, close to the fortress, a number of regiments which distinguished themselves during the battle in August, a couple of German aeroplanes arrived close to the review ground.

The French machines circling over the troops instantly attacked the intruders, who fled at full speed. The French aeroplanes pursued and brought down an enemy machine, close to the review ground.

The Boches have been persistently bombarding Verdun with heavy shells for some days past.

ALLIED BALKAN FORCE RAIDS SKUMBI VALLEY

Albanians Co-operate; British
Expel Enemy Detachment
From Kumli

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 23.—An official despatch from eastern headquarters reports: A detachment of French troops, co-operating with Essad Pasha's Albanians, has successfully raided Skumbi Valley, taking 442 Austrian prisoners. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

London, September 23.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: We expelled a detachment of the enemy from Kumli, north-westward of Seres.

JACOBSTADT CAPTURED SAYS GERMAN REPORT

Russians Flee To Other Side
Of Dvina; Invaders Are
Beaten Near Riga

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique yesterday reported: "The enemy have pierced our lines and captured parts of our positions south-westward of Admini, in the region of Jacobstadt and also our positions two miles from the Dvina. We have retired to the right bank of the Dvina."

"Attacks made by the enemy in the region of Riga, northward of Munchillo, in Rumania and northward of Grozesche broke down."

A Russian official communique today reported: "We pressed back the enemy's advanced guards in the region of Rudna, in the direction of Riga. The Rumanians repelled attacks in the region of Munchillo."

A German official communique today reported: "Our divisions broke through the Russian positions north-westward of Jacobstadt. The enemy were forced back against the river Dvina, yielded us the bridge-head forty kilometers wide and ten kilometers deep on the western bank of the Dvina and fled to the eastern bank."

"Jacobstadt is in our hands. We took 400 prisoners and over 50 guns."

Germany Knows War Is Lost, Says Smuts

British General And Admiral
Jellicoe To Visit Sheffield
Plants

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—General Smuts and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe will visit Sheffield, when they will inspect the munition establishments and receive civic honors.

The Lord Mayor of Sheffield, referring to the forthcoming visit, said that General Smuts told him on Thursday: "The war is won. The Boers in South Africa knew they had lost, but they continued fighting for six months. That is the position today."

"The Germans know we have won, but they will continue fighting and, if we don't maintain our determination to press our advantages till we bring off a smashing victory, there is a possibility of losing."

KAISER OMITS ALL TERMS IN REPLYING TO VATICAN'S NOTE

Favors Reducing Armaments
But Still Insists On
'Freedom of Seas'

DESIRES A PARLEY

Anxious To Find Practical
Basis For Just And
Lasting Peace

ALLIES ARE COLD

Emphasise no Reference To
Any Restoration Or
Reparation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 22.—The German reply to the Pope's note says that the Kaiser has long and gratefully followed the efforts of His Holiness to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. He cherishes a lively desire that the Pope's latest step will be successful.

The Kaiser recounts at length the efforts which he says he has made throughout his reign to preserve peace in the days of provocations and temptations, says that he strove till the last, in the crisis preceding the war, to settle the conflict peaceably and that, after the outbreak of war, he was the first to declare his readiness to negotiate peace.

Looks For Practical Basis

"The care with which the Imperial Government has discussed and answered the questions raised in the Papal Note proves how earnestly it desires to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace."

"The Imperial Government welcomes especially the conviction expressed by the Pope that, in future, the power of arms must be superseded by the power of right. We share the view of His Holiness regarding the importance of definite rules and safeguards for the simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments and the freedom of the community of the sea."

"The Imperial Government welcomes with special sympathy the leading idea of His Holiness, in which the conviction is expressed that, in future, material power must be superseded by the moral power of right. We are also convinced that the sick body of human society can only be healed by the fortifying moral strength of right."

Favors Limiting Armaments

"From this would follow, according to His Holiness, a simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all States and the institution of obligatory arbitration in international disputes. We share the view that definite rules and certain safeguards for the simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments on land and sea and in the air, as well as true freedom and community of the high seas, are things in the treating of which the new spirit that, in future, should prevail in international relations should find its first hopeful expression."

"The task would then arise of deciding international differences of opinion, not by armed forces, but by peaceful methods, especially arbitration, the great peace-producing effect of which we, together with His Holiness, fully recognise."

"The Imperial Government will, in this respect, support every proposal compatible with the vital interests of the Empire. The people of Germany, owing to their geographical situation and economic requirements, must rely on peaceful intercourse with their neighbors and with distant countries. No people has more reason to desire, instead of universal hatred and battle, a conciliatory and fraternal spirit between nations."

Lays Stress On Unity

"The important thing for nations is to lay more stress on what unites them than on what divides them. Then conditions of existence will be created which will render impossible a repetition of the great world catastrophe. Only on this condition can a lasting peace be founded, promoting an intellectual rapprochement and the return of economic prosperity to human society."

"We hope our enemies also may find in the ideas of the Pope a basis for the

Haig Registers Further Progress While Beating Back Counter-Assaults

Has Taken 3,000 Prisoners; His Line Broken By Fierce Charge, But At Once Repaired

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening:—Further evidence shows the continuous and obstinate nature of the counter-attacks made by the Germans, yesterday, in which the enemy suffered exceptionally heavy losses, without gaining any advantage. Minor fighting occurred today at different points of the battle-front. We advanced our line at a number of points and have beaten off further counter-attacks.

This morning, English county troops, on our right, captured a collection of trenches and strong concrete points, southward of Tower Hamlets. The enemy later launched powerful counter-attacks against Tower Hamlets Ridge, but these were repulsed, after heavy fighting.

Liverpool and Lancashire regiments, eastward of St. Julien, obtained possession of a fortified farm and cleared up a number of dug-outs and strong points, fronting the new position. Our artillery broke up a counter-attack, eastward of Langemark, this evening.

Over 3,000 Prisoners
The prisoners taken in yesterday's fighting reported up to the present exceed 3,000.

During the first two hours of yesterday's attack, low clouds and drizzling rain made flying almost impossible, but our aeroplanes flew low and bombed an aerodrome near Courtrai and attacked bodies of infantry. The weather improving later, contact was maintained with our advancing troops and aeroplanes and balloons gave observations. The location of troops preparing to counter-attack was reported to our artillery, who dealt with the situation.

During our attack, our aeroplanes fired 28,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, from heights of from 100 to 1,000 feet, at infantry in trenches and shell-holes and approaching re-inforcements. During the day, 68 bombs were dropped on the railway-station at Ledeghem, 94 on the aerodromes north-eastward of Lille and 103 on billets, hutments and ammunition-dumps in the battle area.

During the night, two tons of bombs were dropped on the railway-stations at Ledeghem, Roulers and Menin. The German aircraft, in the middle of the day, were active, attempting to interfere with our artillery, bombing and low-flying machines, but when the weather improved, towards evening, they kept well to the east of their lines and were not inclined to fight.

16 German Aeroplanes Downed
Ten enemy machines were destroyed and six driven down. Ten of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: Hostile counter-attacks, made with considerable forces, continued yesterday evening on the Ypres front, without any result except a heavy increase in the enemy's losses.

A powerful counter-attack made by the Germans, in massed formation, on a wide front eastward of St. Julien, penetrated at one point for a short distance into our new positions, but was immediately completely driven out. The West Lancashire Regiment and London Regiment repulsed the enemy at all other points, with great loss.

Our whole line was intact at the end of two hours' fierce fighting. The attack was delivered with great determination and the enemy's losses were exceedingly severe.

We completely repulsed a strong attack on both sides of the Ypres to Menin road. Our artillery crushed a counter-attack eastward of Langemark.

Fierce Heavy Fighting

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening:—During the day, there has been heavy fighting southward of the Ypres to Menin road. The enemy fought with great determination, but unsuccessfully, to regain Tower Hamlets Ridge. Durham troops today completely repulsed three strong counter-attacks, northward of Tower Hamlets.

Further south, repeated attacks made by the enemy compelled our advanced troops to fall back slightly from part of the ground gained yesterday morning in this area. The whole of the positions captured on Thursday are securely in our possession.

There has been great reciprocal artillery work all along the front. Our fire prevented an attempted raid this morning in the neighborhood of the Arras to Cambrai road. We carried out a successful raid, eastward of Monchy-le-Preux.

There was great aerial activity, yesterday, our aeroplanes ranging our guns on hostile batteries, troops, trenches and shell-holes, while our low-flying machines harassed the enemy's infantry and transport. Four tons of bombs were dropped on the railway-station at Roulers and the aerodromes in the vicinity of Lille and south-eastward of Cambrai. A further 63 tons were dropped

They had anticipated very much higher casualties than they suffered, knowing full well the tough task which had been set them. It is no mere figure of speech to say that these splendid fellows are thirsting to be at the Huns again.

It is the literal truth, as expressed in terms of unmistakable sincerity in every platoon that one comes across. What can the Germans hope to do, as man to man, against such troops?

The almost ghastly pallor of the German prisoners appears to indicate that short rations are doing their work with the German army. The demeanor of practically all the officers-prisoners strikingly illustrates the changed spirit of the enemy. Their attitude is that of men who have lost all confidence in the future. As usual, the prisoners belonging to the different arms are indulging in mutual recriminations, while all unite in deriding the German army.

German Bulletins
(By wireless).—A German official communique yesterday reported: "After hours of the strongest drum-fire, yesterday evening, from Langemark as far as Hollebeke, the British attacked at many points and were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting, especially between the Boesinghe to Staden road and the Ypres to Roulers road and further south as far as Hollebeke."

A German communique today stated: "We repulsed strong attacks, south-eastward of St. Julien and drove out some British troops who penetrated our trenches south-eastward of Arras."

Paris, September 23.—Le Temps, commenting on the demoralising effect of the British barrages in the battle of Menin, says that, during the fighting on the 20th and 21st, not a single German officer was found in the first and second enemy lines.

On The French Front
Paris, September 23.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: There has been marked artillery activity on both sides, along the whole Aisne front, particularly near Mennejean Farm, Cerny and Courcy and also a lively artillery action on the right bank of the Meuse, near Bezonvaux. Elsewhere, there were raids and patrol encounters.

The communique this afternoon reported: After a violent bombardment, the Germans, yesterday evening, again attacked in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne. Our precise fire broke the attack before it reached our lines.

Eleven German aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday. Our airmen heavily bombed munition-depots, factories and railway-stations, including Staden, Roulers and Courmarché.

The communique this evening reported: The artillery struggle has been somewhat violent in the region of Hurtleise and on the left bank of the Meuse, north of Hill 304.

REPORTS JAPANESE AID FOR ALLIED SHIPPING

N. Y. K. European Boats to Be Used For Russia-America Service, It Is Said

Tokio, September 16.—In view of the plan which is contemplated by the Japanese Government to issue a special order shortly to control ships, it is understood that as the first step the government will command the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to withdraw her three steamers from the European route, the Fushimi Maru (10,940 tons), the Katori Maru (9,834 tons), and the Kashima Maru (9,905 tons), and to engage them in transportation service between American ports and Vladivostok. This plan will convenience America in sending war materials to Russia. Otherwis, the government expects to increase ships in service on the Pacific Ocean.

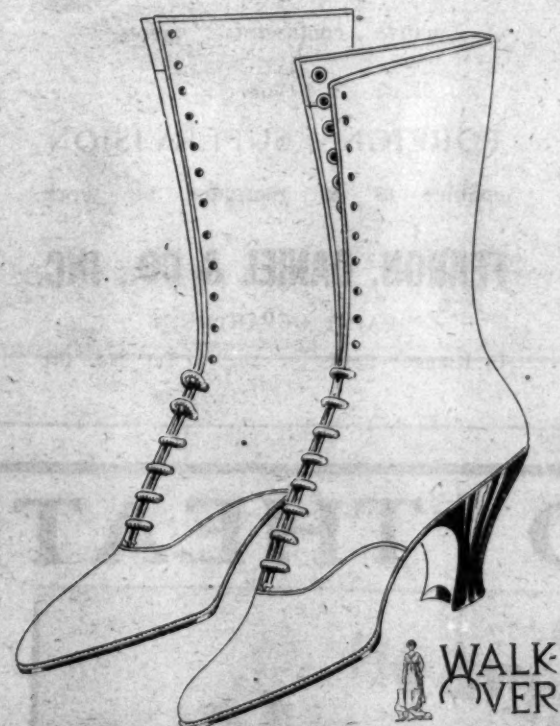
A Kobe report to the Jiji states that the shippers of Japan are afraid that if the three steamers are to be withdrawn from the European route it will mean that the European route will lose four steamers, as the Miyazaki Maru was sunk, and the shippers will be greatly inconvenienced in doing business with Europe. But it is observed that the new plan will amount to agreeing to America's desire that Japanese ships serve to assist her in transportation service, in exchange for a partial lifting of the steel ban and other pending questions between Japan and America. In trans-Pacific service there are now thirty-four steamers, belonging to large shipping concerns, of which nine are subsidised steamers.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Sept. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Sept. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Sept. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 2
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 8
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia M. Oct. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 18
For Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Oct. 13

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"The village of Castlewood stood and stands with the Church in the midst the parsonage hard by it, the town with the sign of the Three Castles on the elm. The London road stretched away towards the rising sun, and to the west, where swelling hills and peaks, behind which many a time Henry Esmond saw the same sun setting that he now looks on thousands of miles away across the great ocean."

Henry Esmond, Book I, Chap. 3

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

Russia Will Try Kindness For Regeneration Of Army

To Reduce Drain On Supplies By Eliminating Ineffectives; Doukhonine Appointed To Chief Command

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, September 21.—General Verkhovsky, the Minister of War, has returned from headquarters and explained to the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates his plan to regenerate the army. He said that there were two ways to regenerate the army. One was Korniloff's, of repression and bloodshed and the second, his own, was to implant healthy ideas of discipline in the ranks.

"General Korniloff's method was false and dangerous, because the army consists of the people in arms. My method has been applied in Moscow, with excellent results. I am going to apply it on all the fronts and in the rear.

"General Korniloff's foolish enterprise seriously compromised the relations existing between the soldiers and their commanders. To counteract it, the Government has decided to replace the commanders who do not enjoy the confidence of the troops by others, independently of their rank and on the condition that they are experienced in the conduct of military operations and free from suspicion politically.

"It was impossible for General Alexieff to remain at his post, because he does not understand the psychology of the troops today. The whole Great Headquarters is to be reformed and a personage enjoying general confidence placed at the head.

"Another very important problem is the reduction of effectives, the numerical strength of which does not correspond with the economic strength of the country. Our people cannot support such an army.

"Owing to its false technical constitution, only a tenth of the whole mobilised force is at the front. The remainder are in the rear, consuming our enormous resources and, therefore, the Government has decided to reduce by one-third the various effectives at the front and rear, without interfering with the numbers on active service or the artillery and machine-gun sections."

General Doukhonine, the Chief of Staff on the western front, has succeeded General Alexieff.

It is semi-officially stated that the reduction of the army has been decided on, owing to the need for labor and

the desirability of withdrawing men who are too old, or partially incapacitated, owing to wounds. A considerable reduction in the allowances to soldiers' dependants is anticipated.

The Minister of Justice has reported to the Cabinet the first results of the inquiry into the Korniloff affair, from which it appeared that most of the officers arrested did not participate in the plot and will be released immediately. A telegram from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Mohileff has complained to M. Kerenisky, who is still at headquarters, that the guard over General Korniloff and his associates is not strict enough and they insist on their removal from an hotel to the prison and that the guard should be changed.

With regard to the democratic conference which meets on the 25th, to decide future forms of the Constitution and Government, it is pointed out in official circles that, as the conference has been summoned by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Government is not bound to participate.

FALSE PRETENCE OF BERLIN DISPOSED OF

Lord Cecil Shows Hypocrisy Of
German Efforts To Deny
Responsibility For War

London, Aug. 25.—"I see they are again talking in Germany about how England started the war," remarked Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in his weekly talk yesterday to The Associated Press. "It is an old song, but I think the time has arrived, particularly in the United States, when it is well to restate briefly the bald facts regarding the beginning of this great conflict.

"Frankly, I do not think anyone anywhere can honestly believe that England began the war. If any person had arisen in public assemblage in this country two weeks before the war began and asserted that in a fortnight we would be plunged into the greatest international conflict the world has ever seen, the speaker would have been regarded as a dangerous lunatic. Our people's thoughts were the furthest possible from war, and our statesmen were overwhelmingly occupied with domestic affairs, particularly the Irish question, to the

almost complete exclusion of international politics.

Balkan Project

"It is true that some of our people had been saying for a year or more before that Germany intended to attack us, but their warnings fell on deaf ears, so much so that no preparations were made.

"Certainly we did not start the war. Who did? I think the answer is unquestionable. For at least a year before the war began Germany had definitely made up her mind to fight.

"An Italian writer has told us how in 1913, Germany approached the Italian Government with a view to taking action in the Balkans, but Italy said she would regard such a war as offensive and not defensive, and would not lend her support. Germany withdrew her proposals, as she did not think she then was strong enough to go it alone.

"American Ambassador Gerard has told us the German Crown Prince made no secret of his desire for war, and that he even expressed the hope that it would come before his father died; and he added that if it did not come before he died, it would come as soon as he, namely, the Crown Prince, ascended the throne.

Thought Moment Favorable

"Mr. Balfour's secretary, Mr. Ian Malcolm, has also quoted his conversation with the German Crown Prince, in which the Prince suggested that England and Germany should combine to destroy France.

"There is no question but that Germany had made up her mind at some time during the Summer of 1914 would be the best time for war—this because the new French military service act would not have yet become effective and the Russian strategic railways would not be yet ready. Moreover, they knew thoroughly the conditions of unrest in Russian life, and hoped our domestic preoccupations would keep us out, though they determined to go on with their plans whether we stayed out or not.

"In every country there are men of many different opinions. The ex-

treme war party in Germany actually welcomed and desired our intervention, as it gave them an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. The wiser ones, no doubt, hoped we would stay out so that they could take us singly later, followed still later, as Ambassador Gerard has pointed out, by the United States.

"This was the situation in Germany when the Sarajevo murders came and gave the war party its eagerly awaited opportunity.

Action Predetermined

"The Austrians delivered their ultimatum to Serbia. There is no reasonable doubt the ultimatum was submitted to Germany and approved, and there is no doubt it was then and there decided that whatever was Serbia's answer they would proceed against Belgrade. The ultimatum was couched in such arrogant terms that a favorable reply was difficult, but little Serbia managed to per-sonally that which practically acquiesced in all the principal demands and agreed to submit the remainder to The Hague tribunal. Nevertheless, the Teutons moved on Belgrade.

"You are familiar with the efforts which the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, made to have the Teuton demands submitted to ar-

bitration or conversation. The Teutons brushed all efforts aside.

"Meanwhile Russia, who could not stand idly by while Serbia was being crushed, began mobilisation. France entered next. Then came our demand on Germany for an understanding in respect to the neutrality of Belgium, an understanding which France had already cheerfully given. Such an understanding being refused, we came in.

"That is the simple story of the war's origin. The most crushing indictment against the Central Powers is that they over and over again rejected all proposals for conferences on the eve of war—conferences which must inevitably have resulted in avoiding the conflict because it would have been shown how flimsy was the whole structure upon which the Central Powers were starting the world war."

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SPORTS



Latest News of Athletic World



GOSSIP

AMERICAN CO. TROPHY WON BY OWN TEAM

Hykes, Britton And Sauer De-
feat First Reserves By
Three Points

As a fitting climax for the annual rifle meeting of the American Company, S.V.C., the team representing the American unit, consisting of Lieut. R. K. Hykes and Privates Britton and Sauer, won the open event for the American Cup, heatedly contested for Sunday afternoon by sixteen units of the Defence Forces of the International and the French Settlements. The First Reserves took second and the Shanghai Rifle Association third honors.

In the regular events, Private Tenney secured the highest score and was given the "Sharpshooters' Cup," as well as the "Sharpshooters' Medal," the Cup having been presented by Keegan and Rosenkrantz in 1906. Sixty-four members completed the whole musketry course, while five others retired.

More than seventy members of the Company were present at the dinner given Sunday by the Company in honor of Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Majors T. E. Trueman and H. W. Filcher and Captain Canning. Captain A. H. Swan, in his speech of welcome, mentioned the rapid growth of the unit, its excellent personnel and paid a tribute to Lieuts. V. Olsen and R. K. Hykes for their untiring efforts in making the annual event such a success as it was.

The organization of a second or reserve company by the Americans in Shanghai for the Volunteer Corps was forecast by Consul-General Sammons in view of the steady expansion of the existing body. He also informed the American Volunteers that while the United States does not make military service compulsory to Americans living abroad, patriotic Americans in Shanghai may secure and fill out the forms issued under the new Selective Draft to be forwarded to the home towns of the applicants so that the government may be able to call them to service in case of necessity.

"The inspiration of a competition such as the one your company has offered is excellent," said Major Trueman. "It brings in all the best forces of Shanghai, I understand, to a friendly competition. This is interesting as it seals the bonds of friendship among members of the forces."

The commander of the Volunteer Corps also described the change that has taken place since the American Company held its last rifle meeting. "The Corps was the most unique body in this wide world last year," he continued, "There were ten Allied units, one of a mixture, two neutral companies and two enemy units. The fact that it was held together without any outbursts says a great deal for the Corps. But we all knew that our enemies wished but could not precipitate any moves, the neutrals did not care, while the Allied companies had to suppress their feelings. Now, having United States and China in the war and the enemy units out of the Corps, I am glad that at last we have an Allied Volunteer Corps in the International Settlement."

In response to the repeated calls of the appreciative audience for their valuable services and the exquisite menu, Lieut. Olsen and Hykes and Mr. Sauer made short speeches, modestly denying the honors unanimously conferred upon them by all those present. A picture was taken of the American unit.

In spite of the threatening weather, a large crowd of friends turned out at

the range to witness the open event in the afternoon. Tea was served at the conclusion of the competition and prizes were distributed by Mr. Sammons. The following are the results of the meeting:

The American Cup, one sighting shot and seven counting at each of three ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards:

1. American Co. (Hykes 93, Britton 89, Sauer 87)..... 269
2. First Reserves (A. C. Crigh-ton 84, O. L. Albert 86, A. M. Collico 96)..... 266
3. Shanghai Rifle Association (W. Lancaster 90, K. Ko-daira 84, W. J. Terrill 90)..... 264

The "high gun" prize was won by Mr. Collico with a score of 96.

Officers' Cup

	Net	Gross
1-H. A. Hanson.....	52	65
2-H. A. Vanderbeek.....	52	59.5
3-C. H. McCloy.....	49	58.5

Ex-Officers' Cup

1-H. Langley.....	43	51.6
2-W. A. Tenney.....	42	48.3
3-W. E. Sauer.....	38	43.7

Non-Com's Cup

1-Porterfield.....	40	52.0
2-Wooten.....	38	51.3
3-Marsh.....	39	50.7

Monthly Cup

1-H. A. Hanson.....	50	62.5
2-Porterfield.....	48	62.5
3-H. A. Vanderbeek.....	46	52.9
4-H. Langley.....	43	51.6

Won by Corp. Chapman's squad of five men: Corp. Chapman, Sauer, Marsh, McCloy, and Price. Score 53.6.

The squad representing the officers and sergeants were second with 50.14. Pritch's squad was third, their score being 49.

Aggregate

1-W. A. Tenney.....	182
2-W. H. Blackwood.....	129
3-H. A. Hanson.....	128
4-C. H. McCloy.....	128

Hampton 127; Vanderbeek 127; Chapman 127; Hykes 124; Sauer 124; Roberts 120.

American School Wins

From Baptist College

The American School baseball nine defeated the Shanghai Baptist College team Saturday on the College campus diamond by a 14 to 11 score. The game was hotly contested from start to finish, with the Americans slightly in the lead most of the time. The collegians tied up the score by a desperate rally in the sixth inning, making the count 10 and 10, but the visitors came back with four runs in the next inning. The college threatened again but could only get one more run. The teams were:

American School—Brewster, El-terick, Garrett, Haskel, McGinnis, Campbell, McDaniel, Woodbridge and Huntley.

Baptist College—Peng Be-sui, Yang Si-tai, Chang Ko-chuen, Nyung Tse-tsung, Percy Chu, Chang Mel-chi, Wang Joh, Zee Tsung-dung and Ging Tsu-yuen.

Shanghai Yacht Club

The second Challenge Cup race of the Shanghai Yacht Club was sailed Sunday, to Woosung and back. The times made were much better than in the first race, sailed August 26. In spite of a northerly breeze which made much tacking necessary on the down trip. The third race of the series is set for October 7.

The times for Sunday's race, starts being at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. were:

	Outward	Home-ward	
Ysa.....	11 28 0	Ysa.....	4 51 48
Seagull.....	11 33 10	Seagull.....	5 0 35
Viking.....	11 40 0	Viking.....	5 1 25
Halkuan.....	11 41 50	Halkuan.....	5 4 15

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Lawn Tennis

Cercle Sportif Wins

The series of tennis matches played Saturday and Sunday between the Country Club and the Cercle Sportif Français was won by the Cercle Sportif players, who took four sets out of five in the mixed doubles and three out of five in the men's doubles. The scores were:

Mixed Doubles

Mrs. Hanbury and Humphrys (C.C.) lost to Mrs. Farbridge and Touse-saint (C.S.F.) 6-4, 6-2.

Mrs. Hickling and Master (C.C.) lost to Mrs. Brauns and Elmore (C.S.F.) 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. Hilton Johnson and Stewart (C.C.) lost to Miss Wilson and Field (C.S.F.) 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

Miss Courts and White (C.C.) beat Miss Dawson and Prevost (C.S.F.) 6-1, 2-6, 7-5.

Mrs. R. Brown and Howell (C.C.) lost to Mrs. H. D. Rodger and Chilli, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles

Barrett and Master (C.C.) lost to Elmore and Touse-saint (C.S.F.) 7-5, 6-2, 6-1.

Humphrys and Leckie (C.C.) beat Prevost and St. G. R. Clark (C.S.F.) 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

White and Stewart (C.C.) lost to Chilli and Field (C.S.F.) 6-4, 6-6, 8-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Howell and Beaumont (C.C.) lost to Raasehou and Tonkin (C.S.F.) three straight sets.

Burnie and Barnes (C.C.) beat Erley and C. Smith (C.S.F.) 6-0, 6-2, 6-0.

Gunboats Take Last Game From Shanghai

Wind Up Season By Beating
Landsmen, 6-5, In Interest-
ing Contest

The sailors interfered with Shang-hai's plans to make it three straight in the American War Relief series and took the season's last official ball game after a hard fought battle, 6 to 5.

Several costly errors helped the landsmen to lose. The opposing slabsmen, Scott and Tinkham, proved the hitting heroes of the day, each getting three hits in four times at bat. Scott also was a busy man in the field, striking out eight men, and making seven assists. Tinkham fanned twelve of the Gunboat bat-teries and walked six. Wilhoit and Bristow, the latter doing the re-celing for the Navy, poled home runs. Blanco starred in left field for Shanghai, making two circus catches, one of them just off the grass tops, at a critical stage.

Shanghai led until the fourth inning when Scott's safety and Bristow's homer tied the count at 4 and 4. The landsmen took one more in the 7th, but the sailors took two in the same inning on hits by Savage and Conrad and a bad throw by Swift.

Lawn Bowls

J. G. C. Beats Yangtseepoo

The Junior Golf Club lawn bowlers defeated Yangtseepoo Sunday at Hongkew Park by the narrow margin of two points. The scores were:

J. G. C. Yangtseepoo

B. Anderton J. Burnside

(skip) (skip)

P. B. Critchley P. Robinson

J. Burnie W. B. Campbell

N. B. Walker J. McPherson

11 19

G. Hall W. T. Bissett

(skip) (skip)

C. Richards R. Dorrance

W. Davies W. Smith

A. E. Hayward E. J. Wilson

18 18

A. Braid G. Johnston

(skip) (skip)

T. Spring A. M. McGregor

G. Stewart S. Marks

G. Sherman H. Townsend

19 14

D. McAllister F. Ferrier

(skip) (skip)

P. Ephgrave A. S. Allan

J. R. Anding G. Bloom

A. Taylor J. Tweedie

18 64

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Railway Staffs Fix Annual Sports Oct. 6

The third annual Sports Meeting and Gymkhana of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Rail-way Staffs which was postponed from May 26 will be held Saturday, October 6, on the Markham Road Recreation ground. The program of events will start promptly at 2 p.m.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 25, 1917

The German Peace Note

THE German and Austrian replies to the Pope's Peace Note do not in any degree change the situation. They contain the same old evasions, the same old buncombe. They show that Germany is still ruled by the Prussian militarists, who now, fully realising that they are defeated in the field, hesitate to name the concessions they are clearly willing to make in order to gain an early peace, because they fear that to admit defeat would cause the German people to rise against them. They do not even dare to mention Belgium!

The position in which the German junkers find themselves is illustrated better by the things that are happening than by what they say. Their military position steadily grows more hopeless; not in a single instance recently have they been able to withstand a British, French or Italian offensive; in every case the attackers have gained their objective. To put the matter in its simplest form the Germans are running short of men, munitions and supplies of every description, while in all these things the Allies are constantly multiplying.

No-one dare say that the Germans are not putting every ounce of brawn and brains and courage that they possess into the defense of their lines (they are no longer thinking of offensives against anybody but the demoralised Russians) and yet they are unable to hold their lines. And they know it. And in due time all Germany will know it. Germany has passed the zenith of her power; from now on it is plain her efforts to parry the blows of the Allies must grow weaker and weaker while the blows themselves gain force and weight from every quarter of the globe. Small wonder therefore that the air is filled with German peace kites!

Jerusalem In The War

(New York Times)

THE American missionaries who have just returned from Turkey, Asia Minor, and Syria say that Jerusalem has been strongly fortified by the Turks under German direction, and that the Turkish forces, with ample modern guns and munitions, and led by German officers of high rank, are prepared to hold it against the British. Somehow, this news brings to the mind not so much the famous sieges of Jerusalem as the Kaiser's visit to that city. If it must be a subject of regret to the amateurs of historical justice and poetry that he wasn't personally conducted to the Holy Land by Mr. Cook, as he told that world-wanderer on Mount Vesuvius in 1894 he hoped to be, at least nothing else was wanting to his happiness. His religious manifestations, the stock of religions, if we may say so without offense, that he brought to Palestine, as a sublimated "drummer" for Pan-Germanism, are beautiful to recall.

On October 31, 1898, the anniversary of Luther's thesis-nailing at Wittenberg, he appeared in the Protestant Church of Jerusalem, whose woodwork came from that city of Horatio and Luther. A

troop of Lutheran theologians and clergymen surrounded him. That forenoon he was the imperial protector and head of German Lutheranism. In the afternoon he stood on Mount Zion, his sword out of its scabbard, saluting the imperial standard raised with Persian pomp, a force of his soldiers and sailors adding the characteristic touch, the Latin Patriarch looking on, probably a little puzzled. That afternoon the Kaiser made over to the German Catholic settlement at Jerusalem the Roman Catholic church erected on the piece of land given by his father to the Sultan. The Kaiser in Jerusalem, the Kaiser on Mount Zion, the Kaiser the protector of German Lutherans and Roman Catholics, of all Christians in the East! It must have been a memorable day for him.

Everybody knows that, eight days afterward, at Damascus, the protector of the Christians, fresh from Christian altars and Mount Zion, assured the noble Abdul Hamid and "the three million of Mohammedans who venerate him as their Caliph" that "the German Emperor will always remain their friend." Through we don't know how many regions of Islam the German propagandists, full of the fatuous Pan-Islamism and Holy War obsession, have preached the Kaiser, have told of his conversion to Islam. As a pendant to the picture of the Kaiser as a true believer, German propagandists in Spain have proclaimed his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church. So varied are the religious adventures of this "so various" potentate.

The Armenian and the Syrian Christians, such of them as have escaped the massacres of his Mohammedan friends, know how well he protected the Christians. Now the protector of the Christians has had Jerusalem fortified for the benefit of the Turks. The sincerity of the Kaiser's religious emotions is not brought in doubt. Naumann of "Central Europe," himself a former clergyman, explained years ago the religious theory of the Germans:

"As Christians we welcome the expansion of the faith, but our politics has no occasion to be concerned with Christian missions. We must seek for the greatest and the most important moral work. William II. has made his choice. He is the friend of the Sultan because his faith is in a greater Germany."

Correspondence

Cotton Experiments

EDITOR THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir—Experiments ante-dating mine in Shanghai have, I find, also proved the impossibility to grow or improve the American staple.

The Municipal Gazette of the 22nd of April, 1915, publishes the result of some interesting experiments conducted by Mr. D. MacGregor, who experimented on several kinds of long and medium stapled American cotton for a period of 5 years. The report says: "All the upland varieties made vigorous growths and bore heavy crops half of which were not ripe when the plants were cut down by frost." The experiments included the local varieties as well with which he obtained very good results.

Another important factor to be borne in mind with the superior imported plants is that owing to their lateness of maturity they become a great attraction to the local boll worm and boll weevil.

As a longer stapled plant requires a longer period to mature, in the same proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch as 4 to 7 months it becomes more evident that Shanghai cannot be suitable for its production.

The necessary ideal period is only 4 months in the year in Shanghai. It is not necessary to wait 10 years to arrive at a definite conclusion, as the climate will not change, no matter how long the experiments last.

When a plant shows the slightest evidence of improvement further experiments become necessary, but when the tendencies are downwards within the first few seasons, further experiments are not advisable.

Imported plants will degenerate here, but may prove more successful in other places of China, as in Peking, in spite of its shorter summer; nevertheless, the fact must be taken into consideration that the hygroscopic condition of the atmosphere and soil are there entirely different.

A shorter season but drier climate may have a greater stimulating effect on the various bacterial reactions of the roots and leaves, thereby fostering the maturity of the cotton bolls.

The local plant has responded so well to careful cultivation, and so improved in all respects, that it is only natural to presume that all further experiments should be conducted with the local plant only. I am, yours truly,

E. WIDLER.

Questions And Answers

Where did the dollar sign (\$) originate? W. G. J.
Although suggestions have been made that the symbol represents the Pillars of Hercules or the caduceus of Mercury, it seems less far fetched to regard it as a pictograph of the Spanish arms to be found on all pieces of eight. The list of such money symbols is remarkably small as compared with those for weights and measures. Some years ago the United States made the first modern addition to money symbols, a distinguishing mark for its Philippine dollars. This may be described as a black letter minuscule p (for peso) with two bars scored across its stem.

What is meant by "John Doe" proceedings and how did the term originate? H. H. C.

John Doe proceedings in present usage are such as are directed against some individual whose identity is either unknown or not clearly established. Mr. Doe was introduced into the law as the fictitious plaintiff in the old and cumbersome English action of ejectment. Mr. Roe was commonly employed as a fictitious defendant. Other unknown parties in interest were Jack Straw and Thomas Blue. In the early practice in this State Jackson was substituted for Doe, and in New Jersey, Den.

Can you give me information regarding Count Dillon's Irish brigade in the service of France which took an active part in the battle of Ypres and the surrender of Cornwallis of the Revolutionary period? Historian.

Arthur Count Dillon was born in Braywick in Ireland in 1750 and at 17 commanded the Dillon Regiment of the Irish Brigade. On the recognition by France in 1778 of the United States Count Dillon claimed for his regiment the right to be the first to fight the English. April 5, 1779, with the First Battalion Dillon's he embarked at Brest on the squadron of Admiral de la Motte Piquet and sailed for the West Indies.

He distinguished himself at the head of his column in the attack on Grenada, and though wounded kept on fighting until the place was taken. He was equally prominent in the capture of St. Eustache, Tobago and St. Christopher. In 1783 he was appointed Governor of the last named island. His code of laws was so good that the English, on recovering possession of the island, confirmed all his judgments and decrees, and when he was presented at a levee to George III, the Lord Chancellor publicly complimented him on being as good a lawyer as he had proved himself brave and able as a soldier.

After displaying great daring in the siege of Savannah in 1779 Colonel Count Dillon was made a Brigadier-General in 1780, and Field Marshal in 1783. He was twice arrested in the French Revolution, and in 1794 was sent to the guillotine.

Dismissing from the tumbrel which carried him to the place of execution an unfortunate lady whose name was called first on the roll was overcome with anguish and piteously begged Count Dillon to go before her. "There is nothing I would not do for a lady," he said with a low bow and the courtesy which always marked him, rapidly mounted the steps to the scaffold where Samson awaited him, cried "Vive le Roi" in tones as clear as though giving his Dionais the order to charge.

Thus died one of the most brilliant gentlemen of the Court of Louis XVI. Great people these Dillons of the Dillon Regiment; they and their regiment worthy to be borne in the minds of those for whom the fighting Irishman has a charm.

Why is the British court known as the Court of St. James's? J. A. B.

Because the official residence of the King of England was at St. James's Palace from the reign of William III. to the year 1837, in the reign of Victoria. In that year the Queen and all the rest of the royal family moved to Buckingham Palace, so far as concerns board and lodging, mere physical facts. In theory the court still resides at the squat ugly edifice of St. James's, and levees and drawing rooms continue to be held there in support of the legal fiction. The name of St. James appears in connection with the present edifice because a hospital for lepers was occupied on the site before 1190 under dedication to St. James the Less. In 1532 Henry VIII. took over the property from its monastic possessors, destroyed the buildings and erected the palace, of which Hans Holbein is said to have been the designer. While little of the old Tudor palace survived the fire in 1809 the chimney piece in the presence chamber displays the initials H. A. as a reminder that at the time it was constructed Anne Boleyn was Queen.

When is Father's Day? V.
It is the first Sunday in June, when observed. The flower is a rose of any color.

Zabern Affair Sign Of Germans'

Wish To Demilitarise Themselves

Youthful Lieutenant In Vosges Town Calls Alsatian Recruits 'Squareheads,' Adding To Army Arrogance Toward Civilians

By James W. Gerard
CHAPTER XIX.

In 1913-1914 occurred a series of events known as the "Zabern affair" which to my mind decided the "system"—the military autocracy—for a speedy war. In this affair the German people appeared at last to be opening their eyes, to be recovering in some degree from the panic of fear of their neighbors which had made them submit to the arrogance and exactions of the military caste and to be almost ready to demilitarise themselves, a thing abhorrent to the upholders of caste, the system, the army and the Hohenzollerns.

This writing on the wall, these letters forming the word "Zabern," the actions of the Social Democrats and their growing boldness—all were warnings to the autocracy of its waning power and impelled that autocracy toward war as a blood-letting cure for popular discontent.

Prussia, which has imposed its will as well as its methods of thought and life on all the rest of Germany, is undoubtedly a military nation.

More than 125 years ago Mirabeau, the great French orator at the commencement of the Revolution, said that "War is the national industry of Prussia." Later Napoleon remarked that "Prussia was hatched from a cannon ball," and shortly before the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the French military attaché in reporting to his Government, wrote that "other countries possessed an army, but that in Prussia the army possessed the country."

Regiment Like Social Club

In practice the class of nobles in Prussia own the army. Officers may enter the army in two ways—either enlisting in the regiment, first as private and then rapidly promoted to the position of non-commissioned officer and then probationary ensign, or "advantageously," or the young aspirant may come directly from a two years' course in one of the cadet schools and enter the regiment as probationary ensign. In both cases the young officer is observed by the officers during a period of probation, and can only become an officer of that regiment by the consent of the regimental officers. In other words, each regiment is like a club, the officers having the right of blackball.

This system has virtually confined the professional officers to a class of nobles. It is not at all unusual to find in a regiment officers whose ancestors were officers of the same regiment two hundred years or more ago.

In addition to these officers who make the army their career, a certain number of Germans after undergoing an enlistment in the army of one year and two periods of training thereafter are made reserve officers. These reserve officers are called to the colors for maneuvers, and, of course, when the whole nation is arrayed in war. The reserve officers seldom attain a rank higher than that of captain. They may, however, while exercising civil functions, be promoted, and in this manner the Chancellor, while occupying civil positions, has gradually been promoted from other. The Bavarian army is in a sense independent of Prussia, but is modeled on the same system.

Arrogant Toward Civilians

For years officers of the army, both in the discharge of their duties and outside, have behaved in a very arrogant way toward the civil population. Time and again while was in Germany waiting in line at some ticket office an officer has shoved himself ahead of all others without even a protest from those waiting. On one occasion I went to the races in Berlin with my brother-in-law and bought a box. While we were out looking at the horses between the races a Prussian officer and his wife seated themselves in our box. I called the attention of one of the ushers to this, but the usher said that he did not dare ask a Prussian officer to leave, and it was only after sending for the head usher and showing him my Jockey Club badge and my pass as Ambassador that I was able to secure possession of my own box.

There have been many instances in Germany where officers, having a slight dispute with civilians, have instantly put the civilians to death. Instances of this kind and the harsh treatment of the Germans by officers and underofficers, while serving in Germany a spirit of antagonism not only to the army itself, but to the whole military system of Prussia.

Affairs were brought to a head by the so-called Zabern affair. In this affair the internal antagonism between the civil population and professional soldiers, which had assumed great proportions in a period of peace, seemed to reach its climax. Of course, this antagonism had increased with the increase in 1913-14 of the effective strength of the standing army, bringing a material increase in the numbers of officers and non-commissioned officers

who represent military professionalism.

The Reichsland System

The Imperial Provinces, or Reichsland, as Alsace and Lorraine are called, had been in a peculiar position within the body politic of Germany since their annexation in 1870. The Reichsland, as indicated by its name, was to be considered as common property of the German Empire and was not annexed to any one German State. Its government is by an Imperial viceroy, with a kind of Cabinet consisting of one Secretary of State, Civil and Under Secretaries and department heads, assisted by a legislative body of two members, one elected by popular vote and the other consisting of members partly elected by municipal bodies, universities, churches and so forth, and partly appointed by the Imperial Government. The Viceroy and his Cabinet are appointed by the Emperor in his capacity of the sovereign of the Reichsland.

Until the thirty-first of May, 1911, the Reichsland had no Constitution of its own, the form of government being regulated by the Reichstag and Federal Council (Bundesrat) in about the same way as the territories of the United States are ruled by Congress and President. In 1911 Alsace-Lorraine received a Constitution which gave them representation in the Federal Council, representation in the Reichstag having already been granted as early as 1871. The sympathy of Alsace-Lorraine for France had been increased by the policy of several of the German Viceroys, Von Manteuffel, Prince Hohenlohe, Prince Munster and Count Wedel, who had, in their administrations, alternated severe measures with great leniency and had not improved conditions, so that the population, essentially South German, was undoubtedly irritated by the tone and manner of the North German officials.

Great industries had been developed by the Imperial Government, especially textile and coal mining, and the industrial population centering in Mulhausen was hotly and thoroughly social democratic. The upper or well-to-do classes were tied to France by family connections and by religion. The bourgeoisie remained mildly anti-German—more properly speaking, anti-Government—for similar reasons, and the working men were opposed to the government on social and economic grounds. The farming population, not troubling much about the politics, but being affected by the campaign of the nationalistic press, were in sympathy with France. So the atmosphere was well prepared for the coming storm.

Zabern Affair

Zabern, or, in French, Saverne, is a little town of between eight and nine thousand inhabitants, beautifully situated at the foot of the Vosges Mountains on the banks of the Rhine-Marne Canal. Its garrison comprised the staff and two battalions of infantry regiment No. 91, commanded by Von Reuter, and among its officers was a Lieutenant von Forstner, a young man only twenty years old, whose boyish appearance and excited manner in the school children and boys working in nearby iron factories to ridicule him.

It became known that this young officer, while instructing his men, had insulted the French flag and had called the Alsatian recruits "wackes," a nickname meaning "squarehead," and frequently used by the people of Alsace-Lorraine in a jocular way, but hotly resented by them if used toward them by others. It was further reported that he had promised his men a reward of ten marks if one of them, in case of trouble, should bring down a social democrat.

Forstner had told his men to beware, and warned them against listening to French foreign agents, whom the Germans claimed were inducing German soldiers to desert in order to join the French Legion. It is probable that Forstner, in talking to his men of the French Foreign Legion, used language offensive to French ears.

Calls Recruits 'Squareheads'

He admitted that he had used the word "wackes" in defiance of an order of the commanding general, and for this he had been punished with several days' confinement in a military prison. Lieutenant Forstner, who was ordered to instruct his squad about the regulations in case of trouble with the civilian population, claimed that he had only added to the usual instructions a statement that every true soldier should do his best to suppress any disturbances, and that he (Forstner) would give a special reward to any of his men who would arrest one of "these damned Social Democrats."

Reports of the acts of Forstner and other officers were rapidly spread among the population. The two newspapers of Zabern published articles. The excitement grew and there were demonstrations against the officials, and specially Forstner. Finally conditions became so bad that Colonel von Reuter requested the head of the local civil administration, Director Mähler, to restore order, stating that he would take the matter into his own hands if order were not restored.

The director, a native of a small village near Zabern, replied coolly that he saw no necessity for interfering with peace-loving and law-abiding people. A large crowd assembled in front of the barracks on November 29, 1913. Colonel von Reuter ordered Lieutenant Schäd, commanding the guard as officer of the day, to disperse the crowd.

Accordingly, Lieutenant Schäd called the guard to arms and three times summoned the crowd to disperse and go home. The soldiers,

charged and drove the multitude across the square and into a side street and arrested about fifteen persons. Among them were the president, two judges and the State attorney of the Zabern Supreme Court, who had just come out from the

court building and who were caught in the crowd. They were subsequently released. The rest of the persons arrested were kept in the cellar of the barracks over night.

(To Be Continued)

CASTORIA

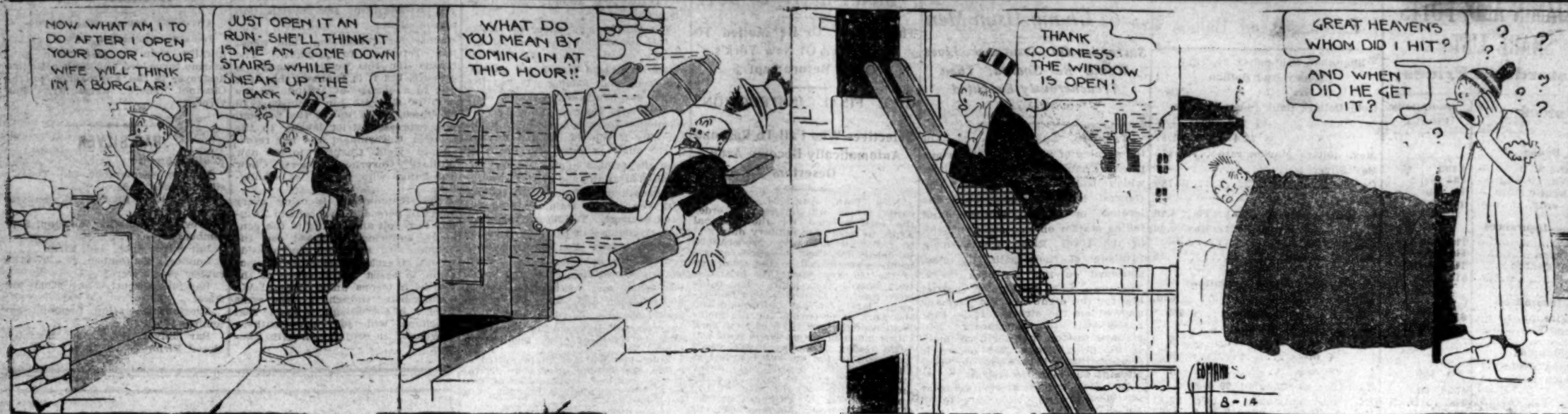
for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Arithmetic Of The Stars By Garrett P. Serviss

In correcting an error that, through a slip of the pen, or of the types, or of a cog in the brain—I do not know which—crept into an article of mine about the distance of the great star Sirius, I think it would be useful to state once for all in the plainest possible way the rule by which the distance of the stars in miles can be calculated from

the technical data given in astronomical works, so that everybody can help himself in this matter.

Now, let me say that if a reader should see the distance of any star given in less than fourteen figures he may be sure that there is a mistake and that the distance is understated. Alpha Centauri, probably the nearest star (except our own

star, the sun) is at a distance of about 25,000,000,000 miles.

The basis for the calculation of the distance of the stars is furnished by the mean radius of the earth's orbit; i.e., the earth's distance from the sun. This serves for a "base line" and can be used like a surveyor's base line for measuring the angular displacement of objects viewed, in turn, from its opposite ends. In the case of the stars this displacement is called "parallax," the parallax of a star being the angle that would be subtended by the radius of the earth's orbit seen from the distance of that star. Lists of the parallaxes of the principal stars, as far as they have been ascertained, are to be found in astronomical books. The astronomer seldom takes the trouble to turn them into and expression showing the distances in miles, but this can easily be effected in the following manner:

Suppose the parallax were one second-of-arc, it would be printed thus—1".00—the two strokes resembling a quotation mark being the symbol for second-of-arc. By the principle of angular measurement we know that an object which visually subtended one second-of-arc is at a distance from the observer equal to 206,265 times its diameter, the diameter being taken at right angles to the line of sight. Now, since the radius of the earth's orbit (look back at our definition of parallax) is 93,000,000 miles, we must multiply that number by 206,265, if the parallax is precisely one second-of-arc, and the product, 19,445,000,000, gives us the distance. For convenience we drop all except the first two significant figures, leaving 19,000,000,000, which represents, in miles, the value of the "parsec," lately adopted as the standard of measurement for stellar distances.

But in all cases star parallaxes are less than a second-of-arc, and usually but a small fraction of a second. They are expressed decimally, thus 0".10, which means that the parallax is one tenth of a second-of-arc, or 0".05, which means a parallax of five one-hundredths of a second. How are you to apply the rule to these decimal, or fractional, parallaxes?

It is very easy, for all you have

to do is to divide 19,000,000,000, the mile-value of one second, by fraction representing the actual parallax; and the work is done. For an example, take the second case above, where the parallax is 0".05, or 5/100 of a second. Dividing 19,000,000,000 by this we have 380,000,000,000, which is the distance in miles of a star having a parallax of 0".05. You must remember to divide and not multiply by the fraction.

Here is a list of parallaxes of the most important stars chosen from those adopted by Newcomb, and it would be well to keep this list at hand:

Polaris (the North Star), 0".06; Aldebaran, 0".11; Capella, 0".09; Rigel, 0".00; Betelgeuse, 0".02; Canopus, 0".00; Sirius, 0".37; Castor, 0".20; Pollux, 0".06; Procyon, 0".20; Regulus, 0".02; Arcturus, 0".20; Alpha Centauri, 0".75; Antares, 0".02; Vega, 0".11; Alair, 0".23; Deneb, 0".00; Fomalhaut, 0".13.

By applying the rule you can calculate for yourself the respective distances of these great stars, and the variety exhibited will strike you, perhaps, with surprise. For instance, Castor and Pollux are the celebrated pair called "The Twins." But Pollux is more than twice the distance beyond Castor that Castor is from us, and yet Pollux is the brighter of the two. You will observe that there are three stars in the list whose parallax cannot be certainly measured, all that we know being that it is less than one-hundredth of a second. At the limit of one-hundredth of a second their parallaxes would represent a distance of 1,900,000,000,000 miles. But it is certain that their real distance is much greater. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that they are at equal distances. Among them you will observe the mighty Canopus, about whose gigantic size I was writing when the error crept in concerning the distance to Sirius, which led to the present writing.

No Mormon

She—"You're a waster! Very few girls would marry you."
He—"Well, very few would be enough!"—Columbia Jester.

When She Missed No. 1

"Did you miss your first husband very much?"
"Not until after I married my second."—London Opinion.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

There was a lady calm up to our house last night that says she has got a new religion. There is so many religions that I didn't know there was any room for another one, but she says she has got it. She learned it from a Indian Mistic, his name is Gunga Gun.

Did you ever meet Gunga Gun, she asked Pa, he is a most weird & charming man.

When I was a detektiv I met a lot of Gunga, sed Pa, but I doant think any of them was named Gunga.

This man thrills & chills you with his grate black eyes, sed Missus Flitely. This is the name of Ma's friend, Missus Francesca Flitely. She is a widow.

Mister Gun, she toald Pa & Ma, can send his astral body off among the stars & planets, & wen it cums back it tells him anything he wants to know. He goes far, far into space, she sed but he always cums back with the nollidge which he went after.

I see, sed Pa, in other words, sed Pa, Mister Gunga Gun always brings hoam the bacon. I wonder if he cud tell me what chanst our team has to win the pennant.

This Indian Mistic dosent trubbel himself with common-place things like baseball, sed Ma's friend. Baseball is for erth-worms. Baseball & shooting & fishing & staying down town with the bode & all that kind of childishness is not for master intellects like his.

I see, sed Pa, he is a killjoy.

A what? sed Ma's friend.

A smudge, sed Pa, a kind of old Adam Sourdough. I wuddent pick up his hat if it blew off, sed Pa. That kind of genta run for Sweeney.

I do not quite understand yore langwidge, sed Ma's friend Missus Flitely, but if you think there is any fake about this Indian Mistic, she sed, it only goes to show yore own shallow nater. Grate, sublime souls like this, she sed, doant care wether they are beleived or disbeleived. This gentleman of which I have been speaking of scorns things like munny, common, cheap, sordid munny.

Do you heer that, wife? sed Pa. Can you imagine that?

I am sure I doant care for munny, if that is what you mean, sed Ma.

Of course you doant, sed Pa, no moarr than you calr for the sunshine & the roses & yore own sweet life. Maybe you cud arrange to have this callurd person drop around & see us sum nite, sed Pa. If he doant calr for munny he can't be working any shake-down gain, & in that case, sed Pa, I shud reely like to meet him.

He mite not want to cum, sed Ma's friend. He is vary, vary aloof.

Well, sed Pa, he can sute himself. I aint pining away to meet him.

Vessels To Arrive

From London	Oct. 6
Kaga Maru	Oct. 16
Katori Maru	Oct. 16
Kamo Maru	Oct. 30
From San Francisco	Oct. 20
Siberia Maru	Sept. 27
Venezuela	Oct. 20
From Tacoma	Sept. 25
Canada Maru	Sept. 25
From Seattle	Oct. 10
Yokohama Maru	Oct. 10

Sicawei Weather Report

23.—The low pressures alog shown on the Northern and Central districts have moved away Eastwards. The barometers have generally risen in China. The weather

however has remained gloomy with threats of rain during the most part of the day; it clears up gradually at evening.

24.—Weather going on improving. The barometers rise rapidly. North-easterly breezes.

Monday, September 24, 1917.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg., mm.	763.09	764.50
Bar. at Centg., inches	30.04	30.10
Variation mm for 24h	13.32	13.30
Variation mm for 12h	11.87	11.57
Wind—Direction	N	NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour	8	23
Wind—Miles	5.0	14.3
Temperature—Gen	18°0	24°1
Temperature—Far	64.4	75.4
Humidity; co	91	60
Nebulosity 5-10	4	8
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$490
Chartered	184 1/2
Russo-Asiatic	185
Swatow, ordy	Tls. 6.50
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 105
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Wangze	\$180 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$133
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 290 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	102 1/2
Shanghai Tug (S)	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 60
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raib	\$2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$111 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 75
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72 S.
Weihsai Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
S. W. Pref.	Tls. 162 1/2
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 92
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 64
Oriental	Tls. 70
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 40
Kung Yik	Tls. 120
Yungtsing	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Yungtsing Pref.	Tls. 5 B.
Yungtsing Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$92
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkats	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Gill and Holtz	\$15
Lewellyn	\$90
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 25 B.
Satu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02 1/2 S.
Cheng	Tls. 1 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Domination	Tls. 8 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 1/2 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 5 B.
Kapang	Tls. 0.90
Karapang	Tls. 26 S.
Karat	Tls. 11 1/2
Kara Bahros	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Krook Jawa	Tls. 16 1/2
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 S.
Permatang	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samarang	Tls. 0.72 1/2 B.
Seoke	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Semawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 80 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggala	Tls. 5 B.
Shai Kalimantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Swiping	Tls. 2
Sanah Merah	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Sebung	Tls. 16 B.
Siobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Siangbe	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
E. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Daily Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 59 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 74 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

S. Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
403 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram. Seven
minutes from the door. Strictly first-class
service under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 24, 1917.
Money And Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 117 = Tls. 85	
@ 72.4 = Mex. \$1.47	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.9875
Bar Silver	1780
Copper Cash	1780
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/10 1/2 = Tls. 4.10	
each @ 72.4 = Mex. 5.66	
Peking Bar	18
Native Interest	18

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	55d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 4/10 1/2
London	Demand 4/10 1/2
India (nominal)	T.T. 343
Paris	T.T. 672
Paris	Demand 673
New York	T.T. 116
New York	Demand 116 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 66 1/2
Japan	T.T. 44
Batavia	T.T. 275 1/2

Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 5/4
London	4 m-s. Docy. 5/4
London	6 m-s. Cds. 5/4
London	6 m-s. Docy. 5/4
Paris	4 m-s. 694
New York	4 m-s. 120 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For September	
Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6 1/2	\$1
" 1 @ 62 1/2 = Francs	6.98
" 1 No quotation Marks	16.69
" 0.83 @ 10 1/2 Gold	\$1
" 1 @ 47 1/2 Yen	2.36
" 1 @ 15 Rupees	3.81
" 1 @ 600 Roubles	4.68
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex.	\$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange Transactions	
Shanghai, September 24, 1917.	
Official	
S.M.C. 6% debts. 1910 @ Tls. \$4.00	
Chemicals Tls. 1.02 1/2	
Java Consolidated Tls. 16.50	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, September 22.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Paid.
October-December: 2s. 10 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.
Previous Quotation, London, September 21:
Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Paid.
October-December: 2s. 10 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady but Quiet.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT
The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
"The outputs of crude oil for September 21 and 22 were 79 and 78 tons respectively."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.
Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

Promising A Pardon
Ni Shih-chung Slays
61 Chang Hsun Men

Surrender On Assurance Lives
Would Be Spared, Then
Treacherously Executed

Special Correspondence to the China Press
Hwaiyuen, Anhui, Sept. 20.—On the evening of September 11 a company of Chang Hsun's former soldiers which had been taken over by General Ni Shih-chung and was located in Pengpu mutined, and taking station on the northern bank of the Hwai River exchanged a fusillade of shots with Ni's men, stationed on the southern bank. The town was put under martial law for the night and no civilians allowed on the streets. It is supposed that the mutineers had planned to stop the northern mail, as the firing began just before it crossed the bridge, but no real attempt was made to stop it.

The men were scattered, going to the westward and were surrounded a few days ago in a market town twenty miles west of us on the Gwo River. Parley was held and promises given that if they gave up their guns they would be allowed to proceed homeward. They made a list of their names and gave up their guns and were imprisoned in a former school which is now a camp in Hwaiyuen. At first they were allowed their liberty within the camp and the promise of receiving seven dollars apiece for travel money to go home was given.

But from the first General Ni had been decided on their execution. The officers here, knowing of this, all requested that the prisoners might be released, but he sent back word that for each one that escaped they would have to pay two hundred dollars. Yesterday the men were called out one by one from the courtyard where they were staying, being told that they were to be paid off and set free. Each one on going through a doorway was seized and his arms bound behind his back. He was then led off by a file of soldiers; none of his comrades knowing what was to happen to him. Thus all were bound and led to the parade ground, their appearance on the street under the soldier guard being the first intimation they received that their life was forfeited. The sudden realization came with a great shock and many of them were led along with tears pouring down their cheeks. Sixty-one in all were executed and the shots were fired the populace, standing on the mountain slope, applauded by clapping.

There is a reaction of feeling in the city and many think that the soldiers were hardly dealt with because there had been no loss of life from their mutiny.

We anticipate that it will have a very sobering effect on the community and that there will be less robbery in the country than there has been.

RED CARDS TO CALL

DRAFT ARMY TO DUTY
These Were To Be Mailed To
First Third Of New York's
Quota Before Sept. 5

GIVE FINAL INSTRUCTIONS
Selectives Who Fail To Respond
Automatically Become Army
Deserters

New York, Aug. 24.—The "red cards" which will be used to order the men selected for the National Army to report for military duty and to make all necessary preparations to depart for their designated cantonments were mailed to the Chairman of the 189 New York City local district boards last night. The cards were received from the War Department late yesterday afternoon and the work of preparing for the mobilization of the first third of New York City's quota of about 39,000 men will begin today. About 40,000 cards were sent to the various boards last night, and the boards are under orders to be ready to have the cards properly filled out the moment the office of the Federal Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder in Washington.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling, in charge of the draft examinations in New York City, conferred with General Crowder and returned to New York last night. He said Sept. 5, which is the date when the first third of the National Army is expected to be called for service, is only a tentative date, and that if the War Department so desires it could order the first third of the army mobilized as far ahead of that date as it sees fit. However, he added that in his opinion Sept. 5 would be the date of the mobilization.

The cards will name the dates on which the men are to report for service, and on that date the recipients will automatically pass from civil to military life and will be pass subject only to the orders of their military superiors.

To Send 13,000 Cards First
About 13,000 New Yorkers will be called to the colors with the first third of the National Army. With only a few exceptions every board in the city has obtained more than two-thirds of its required total and the city's first quota can be called to service at any time the Government desires. As fast as the men selected for service are certified by the District Board, which is a formally requiring very little time, these men are subject to call. The cards for the first third of the quotas will be immediately made out and held ready for mailing whenever General Crowder gives the word.

By direction of the Secretary of War, you are hereby ordered to report to the office of this Local Board at ... m. on the ... day of ... military duty for transportation to the Army mobilization camp at ...

From the date herein specified for you to report, you are to be in the military service of the United States and subject to military law. Failure to report or unpunctuality are grave military offenses punishable by court martial. Willful failure to report with intention to evade military service constitutes desertion, which is a capital offense in time of war.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.		Per picul ending Tls. Saturday, Sept. 15, 1917.	
		Piculs	Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair	64.00	1,077
"	Winter Hair	44.00	
Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs		22.00	390
Goatkins, Untanned, chief white color, average 2lbs. 1 50% short, 20% med. and 30% long hair; (Piecels)			
White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	Sinshan and/or Chayau	12.50	7,185
Green China Grass, Szechuen		6.20	
Jute (Abutlon)		14.30	1,586
White Vegetable Tallow 51 1/2 titre		19.30	1,22
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52 1/2 titre		21.60	1,788
Animal Tallow		25.50	
Gallnuts, Usual shape		10	10
10 10 10 10 10 10 6		42 1/2 42 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 6	165
Sesamum Seed, White		6 6 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 100%	
" Yellow			
" Red			
" Black			
Yellow Beans			
" Broad Beans			
Sesamum Seed Oil			
Groundnuts (with shells)			
Groundnut Oil			
Wood Oil			
Tea Oil			
Bean Oil			
Rape Oil			
*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.			

Hankow Tea Market

The export to the 21st September, 1917, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai		Kiukiang Tea. Re-exports	
Senson 1917 X 18	Hankow Tea.		
1916 X 17	6,874,764 lbs.	3,785,241	lbs.
1915 X 16	16,212,897	7,443,261	
1914 X 15	18,866,373	7,065,508	
Total		Total	Total
1917-18.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
To Great Britain	9,680 lbs.	4,230,744 lbs.	6,451,728 lbs.
United States and Canada	5,806,073	4,770,989	3,651,607
Continent	444,447	71,972	67,663
Russia in Europe	289,960	2,422,447	2,751,054
do via North	2,445,888	5,815,172	5,066,588
Shanghai	368,991	1,361,025	1,616,092

Present yourself at the precise hour specified in order that you may not begin your military record in the service of your country with a delinquency.

You will be held under the orders of this board until the hour of departure of your train. During this period the Local Board will furnish you food, and lodging. If you live within one hour's travel of the office of the Local Board, you may obtain permission to sleep and eat at home, but only if you fill out and forward to the office of the Local Board at once the printed application for this permission at the end of this sheet.

You will not be permitted to take with you on the train anything but hand baggage. You do not need bedding or changes of clothing except as specified below. You may take with you only the following articles: Soap, shaving accessories, comb and brush, toothbrush and toothpowder, towels, underclothing and socks, and, if you desire, changes of collars and shirts, but you will have no use for these after arrival at the mobilization camp.

Since you will not be permitted to retain any trunks after your arrival at the railroad station, the articles listed above should be brought in a hand bundle.

If you desire to do so, you may return the civilian clothes you are wearing when you arrive at the mobilization camp to your home by express or otherwise, but if you desire to make no such arrangement it will be better to appear in civilian clothes that you do not care to keep.

With the official notification the men will also receive a return postcard which they will fill out and return to their boards. On these cards they will notify the boards whether they wish to remain at their homes "during the period I will be under the orders of the Local Board prior to entrainment." The selected man will also inform his board how he can be reached by telephone, and will certify that at no time will he be "more than an hour's journey from the office of the Local Board."

Failure To Respond Is Desertion
The names of the men who have failed to report for examination, or who have appeared and refused to be examined, are now being placed on what is known as the "red slips, or lists." Every board is compiling three of these lists, one for the District Board, another for the Department of Justice, and a third for the Adjutant General of the State. On receipt of the list the Adjutant General will "notify" every man whose name appears on the list to appear for examination at a certain designated place and time. The address will in every instance be that which appears on the registration card of the delinquent.

These lists will be brought up to date every week, and will be certified by the Adj. Gen. McLean, in Washington, every Monday morning. The men will be officially listed as "persons called for examination, who did not appear, and have been examined or discharged." These men who ignore the country's call, in the event they fail to respond when given a last chance by the Adj. Gen. of the State, will automatically become deserters from the army, and will be subject to arrest on sight and prosecution before a military court-martial. Any civilian who brings about the arrest of a deserter will receive a reward of \$50 for each man whose apprehension he obtains.

While Mr. Conkling and the other selective draft officials in New York City are working day and night in the effort to get New York City's quota ready for service on schedule time, the Bureau of Legal First Aid, which has offices in the same building as the so-called People's Council, the American Union Against Militarism, and other organizations which are fighting the military policies of the nation, has started a campaign against Mr. Conkling and has mailed a long list of addresses of charges to Governor Whitman in which the charge is made that "the operation of the Draft act in New York has given rise to an extraordinary number of grave injustices."

The complaining organization has no connection with the Legal Aid Society, a long-established organization which gives legal assistance to the deserving poor.

The charges filed with Governor Whitman state that the complainants have been unable to secure relief from an unjust state of affairs by appeal to Mr. Conkling, and adds that they believe Mr. Conkling is aware of the "prevailing unjust situation." The document is signed by Winter Russell, Roger N. Baldwin, and Fannie M. Witherspoon. Mr. Russell was counsel for Phillips and Cattell, the former Columbia students recently convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the national military, while both he and Mr. Baldwin are members of the so-called Peace Council. Little is known of Miss Witherspoon beyond the fact that she is the Secretary of the organization which has begun the attack on Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Conkling read the charge last night.

"No comment," was his smiling reply when he finished reading the rather vague document.

With a view to assisting the District Board in its work of passing upon exemption claims where persons drafted appeal from the decision of the local boards, Roger B. Wood, who is directing the work of the lawyers assigned to the 189 local boards in this city, telegraphed each of them yesterday to state their own opinion as to whether exemption should be granted in forwarding the appeal to the District Board. He also asked them to state their reasons for believing the local board should be reversed when they are of that opinion.

SZECHEUEN PROBLEM

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press
Peking, September 23.—General Wu Kwang-hsin, the Investigation Commissioner of Szechuen, who started for Chungking, last week, has returned to Hankow. The reason for this sudden change is obscure, but it is rumored that it is due to a change of attitude on the part of General Liu Tsun-hao, in Szechuen, who, up to the present, has expressed strict loyalty to the Central Government and has refused to yield Chengtu to the new Military Governor, General Chow Tao-kang, who is still at Chungking.

The Kuomintang is using every effort to persuade General Liu Tsun-hao to revolt and, owing to the constant sufferings imposed on the people of Szechuen by outside troops, it may be easy to influence them to assist the entrance of the Northern troops under General Wu Kwang-hsin, though, at the same time, it is not thought probable that Szechuen will join any Southern movement in conjunction with Yunnan.

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In addition Mr. Wood asked that when an appeal is sent the time be marked upon it and that they be forwarded in their proper order, so as to be taken up in consecutive order and passed upon by the District Board.

U-Boat Torpedoes

British Destroyer
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 23.—The Admiralty reports: A German submarine torpedoed and sank a British destroyer in the approaches to the Channel. There were fifty survivors.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, September 21.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 55d. Scarcity closed Firm.
Previous Quotation, London, September 20:—
Bar Silver Spot: 54d. Firm.
London, September 22.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Bar

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Ship	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 1	11	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
1	11	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. Alexander	
1	11	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. F.M.S.S. Co.	
13	11	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	11	San Francisco	Sibira maru	Jap. Alexander	
29	11	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 25	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakozaki maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
27	7.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
28	8.00	Nagasaki	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
29	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yasubiki maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct 1	11	Kobe	Hirano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
2	11	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omura maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
4	11	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Komatsu maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
6	11	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
9	11	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	11	Kobe	Yasui maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	11	Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 11	8.00	Liverpool via ports	Kitano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
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FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 25	11	Hongkong & Canton	Sunshine	Br. B.S.S.	
25	11	Ningpo	Ki-ri-tee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
26	7.00	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
26	11	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	Chi. N.Y.K.	
26	11	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	Chi. N.Y.K.	
27	11	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kasugai	Jap. O.S.K.	
27	11	Hongkong	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander	
27	11	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantou	Br. B.S.S.	
30	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B.S.S.	
Oct 2	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Chenai	Br. B.S.S.	
27	11	Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.K.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Penang	Br. B.S.S.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin-chi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin-chi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin-chi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin-chi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin-chi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin-chi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin-chi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
25	11	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hsin-chi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 25	11	Hankow	Sungyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
25	11	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
25	11	Hankow	Patung	Br. R.S.S.	
25	11	Hankow	Changon	Br. H.O.S. & Co.	
25	11	Hankow	Sunskien	Br. B.S.S.	
25	11	Hankow	Sunskien	Br. B.S.S.	
25	11	Hankow	Sunskien	Br. B.S.S.	
25	11	Hankow	Sunskien	Br. B.S.S.	
25	11	Hankow	Sunskien	Br. B.S.S.	
25	11	Hankow	Sunskien	Br. B.S.S.	
25	11	Hankow	Sunskien	Br. B.S.S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Ship	From	Ship's Name	Time	Agents	Notes
Sept 25	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	2248	Br. B.S.S.	CNCW
25	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	2151	Chi. N.Y.K.	NSCW
25	Ningpo	Kakakimaru	1846	Jap. S.M.B.	SMRW
25	Ningpo	Inaba maru	6189	Jap. N.Y.K.	WVW
25	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	1885	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
25	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	1719	Br. B.S.S.	NSW
25	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	1233	Br. J.M. & Co.	SHW
25	Ningpo	Sungyang maru	2225	Jap. N.Y.K.	YKW
25	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	1428	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KTW
25	Ningpo	Hsin-chi	602	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	NSW
25	Ningpo	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap. N.Y.K.	NTW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Captain Philip, will leave on Tuesday, September 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Shantung M. Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from C.M.L. wharf on Tuesday, September 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunghang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kangfoo, Captain A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunghang Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin-chi, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsin-chi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-wharf on September 27, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-wharf on October 2, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsin-chi, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Pengtun, Capt. Halkett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsin-chi, Capt. H. Mackenzie, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 2, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on Oct. 4, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanoo, will be despatched from Monday, October 1, at 4 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luany, Naganku, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin-chi.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

S.S.	Sailings for San Francisco
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Jan. 3, 1918

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Jan. 12, 1918

(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. C. HAILE, Agent.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

Line	Ship	Tons	Capt.	Arr. Leave
AMERICAN LINE	(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)			
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.				
"HAWAII MARU"	(18,000 tons)	Capt. J. Kanoo	Sept. 30, Oct. 1	arr. leave
(For Hongkong)				arr. leave
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Suruga	Sept. 26, 27	arr. leave
CHINA COASTING LINE				
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen				arr. leave
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamashi	Oct. 2, 4	arr. leave
For Fochow, Keelung and Takao				arr. leave
"KOHOKU MARU"	(1,569 tons)	Capt. M. Oyama	Sept. 30, Oct. 2	arr. leave

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curies Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 43 Szechuen Road

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OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

THE EMPRESS STEAMERS

on arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents and Baggage Checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hour ride Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

OCTOBER IN JAPAN

is one of the most delightful months of the entire year. The wonderful Autumn Foliage and delicious Persimmons are both approaching their best.

Tickets are good for six months, permit to you to travel between ports in Japan by rail and are interchangeable with the Pacific Mail and T. K. K.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Min Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Sept. 27, 1917

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Oct. 8, 1917
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent,

North China Insurance Co.'s Building.
(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)
Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
NOV. 19 JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 6, JAN. 17

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW!**

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.
For London or Liverpool via ports
(For Liverpool.)

*KITANO MARU 16,000 Oct. 13
SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Oct. —
HIRANO MARU 16,000 Oct. —

FOR HONGKONG.
INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Higo, Sept. 26

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Higo, Oct. 13
YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Oct. 29
SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. M. Shinohara, Nov. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Sept. 29
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Oct. 2
CHIKUZEN MARU 5,500 Capt. K. Nakajima, Oct. 6
CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Oct. 9

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Oct. 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagi, Sept. 27
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Oct. 3

KOBE TO SEATTLE
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriawa, Sept. 29
HIRANO MARU 16,000 Oct. 1
INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Higo, Oct. 13

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia
(calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Leave Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU 12,500 Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU 14,000 Dec. 15

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta
(calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.
July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only 230 = train runs on Friday only
B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

5 = train has sleep, accom. 1st & 2nd class, 3 = train has only 1st class sleep, accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Peking Hears Report

Monarchists Intend

Rising Next Sunday

(From the Chinese Press)

Sensational rumors have been current in the Capital that another monarchial restoration will be effected on the day of the Mid-Autumn Festival—next Sunday. An organization, known as the Ting Shih (1917) Club, has been established with former Premier Hsu Shih-chang at its head. Membership includes Sung Yoh-yin, ex-Tutor of Anhui and Liang Shih-yi, ex-Minister of Finance.

The arrest of Nu Chuan-shan and Li Shen-tu, director and assistant director of the bureau for the sale of tobacco and wine, on a charge of embezzlement, is also said to have been connected with the projected coup, planning to overthrow the Peking administration and establish a monarchy in its place.

The United States, Great Britain, Japan and Italy are all in favor of China's proposal to send troops to the front, according to reports from the Chinese Ministers stationed in the various countries. Although no reply has yet been received from Russia, it is understood that she also endorses the measure. Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Tai-hsieh called on the Charge d'Affaires of the French Legation, Saturday, to discuss the transportation of the soldiers to the French front.

A near mutiny took place in Tientsin, upon receipt of the news that China is about to despatch troops to Europe. The ignorant Shantung soldiers were terrified that they will be compelled to serve at the front. They were quieted down by a lecture given by the commander of the fifth division, Chang, that Shantung, in the present circumstances, needs all her troops for herself and there need be no cause for alarm that the men will be detailed to the European theaters of war.

According to the report of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, the United States has not yet arrived at any decision on her plan to send troops to the Russian front.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ling and Tsuchin Chen Ping-kun of Kwangtung have both declared that they consider it an act of aggression on the part of Peking to allow the invasion by Peking troops of Hunan and the removal of the Tsuchin, General Tai-Yen-kai. Lu has decided not to have further relations with Peking and has recalled his representative, Liu Chen-en, from Peking.

Inspector-General Lu has refused to interview the special emissary sent by President Feng and Premier Tuan, General Li Kai-shien, who is supposed to have an autographed letter from former President Li Yuan-hung, asking Lu to yield to the Peking authorities. General Lu stated that he could not be convinced by the contents of the alleged autographed letter, as President Li might have been forced to write the communication.

Martial law has been declared in Hunan, following the declaration of independence of Yungchow, Hengchow and Linling.

The banking department of the Mitsui Bishi, Tokyo, will soon establish a branch office in Shanghai. Government sanction has been duly given to the concern.

ANHUI HARVESTS GOOD

(From the Chinese Press)

Wuhu, China, Sept. 20.—In spite of the severe drought in north and central Anhui last spring which threatened to cut off all hopes of a rice crop, later rains have made possible the harvesting, in good condition, of an abundant rice crop in the districts around Wuhu and Ningchow. The waterways inland from Wuhu are crowded with boats heavily laden with rice, and the scores of large rafts of bamboo and long timbers in some places almost bar the boat traffic. The price of rice has gone down and the poorer people seem content and happy. In business circles there are expressions of approval of the new Commissioner of Customs, for example, from Wuhu, to Tientsin, with considerable enmity toward the former administration.

Political conditions are fairly quiet in Anhui these days, except under tone of uneasiness and the attendance at higher primary and middle schools in Wuhu has been perceptibly diminished presumably by the unsettled conditions due to plundering by Chang Hsun's soldiers, especially in and around Tai-ping. Wuhu is being heavily policed especially at night to avert any trouble.

There are signs of prosperity and progress in the city. Many new buildings are under construction or just finished. Work on the new band north of the present location of hulk and Customs offices, is progressing steadily and it is expected that new Customs quarters and many offices of the river navigation companies will soon be erected on the sites of the new band. The Standard Oil Co. of N.Y. is building a tin can factory, and will also manufacture ice with power from their own electric light plant. Whereas two years ago there were perhaps a half dozen rubber-tired richies in Wuhu now they have completely monopolized the traffic and it is difficult to find an old style iron-tired vehicle. The only thing that keeps automobiles from invading the territory is the absence of any road suitable for their use. Local launch service has also apparently proven to be a very remunerative business enterprise for at the present time competition is so severe and the competitors so many that one can travel up and down river to nearby towns for almost nothing. For example, from Wuhu, to Tientsin, about ninety li, the fare is one hundred and twenty cash!

News Brevities

Owing to the extension of the floods in Chihli, the booking of passengers to places on the Northern Railway beyond Tschow has been temporarily suspended.

Sir Charles Elliot of Hongkong is stopping in Shanghai for a few days.

Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, accompanied by Lady de Sausmarez, returned to Shanghai from Japan yesterday on the Kasuga Maru. Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, is expected to return to Shanghai on Saturday, the summer vacation of the British Supreme Court terminating at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Inwood wish to extend thanks to all who took part in the Kinshu picnic Sunday, and helped to entertain their naval friends, to the ladies and gentlemen for their kind help and generosity, to Captain P. M. B. Lake for his kindness in placing the Thistle-don at their disposal, to Messrs. Gande Price and Co., Geddes and Co. and Dal Nippon Brewery Co. for their generous gifts.

Three sixteen year old "baby bandits" were up in the Mixed Court yesterday on seven charges of stealing lockets, chains, bangles and other ornaments from the persons of young children. The boys admitted that they belonged to a gang, which has been committing the robberies and explained that it was their custom for two of them to keep watch while a third cut the ornaments from the child. The case was remanded for further investigation.

The O.S.K. vessel Amakusa Maru, which went ashore at Amoy during

the recent typhoon, has been refloated, it is reported.

Two Chinese, members of a band of armed robbers and recently handed over to the Chinese authorities by the Mixed Court, were executed at the Arsenal Sunday.

SOOCHOW EDUCATION

(Special Correspondence to the China Press)

Sochow, September 22.—The end of the summer vacation brought the summer resort visitors back from Japan, Korea, Mokanshan and Kuling and now the regular routine of work is going on again. The schools have opened up unusually well and have gone to work with a great deal of enthusiasm.

The opening at the Sochow University has been very good indeed, about three hundred and fifty men having already registered and being now at work. Class rooms as well as dormitory space are crowded to their utmost capacity. One of the most interesting features of the work is that a number of young men are staying after graduation for further work. Last year two young men did special work in chemistry, one working on copper alloys and the other on Chinese cements. This year two young men are staying over for special work in biology, one of them working on Chinese food plants, and the other on fresh water biology.

Last night the regular worship of Confucius took place at the large temple here in the city and quite a large number of foreigners witnessed the ceremony. While in most details it resembles the ancient ceremony yet the foreign clothes and silk hat worn by the leader of the worshippers were in marked contrast to the old Mandarin robes which were formerly worn on such occasions.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

ARRIVED FROM	Ship's Name	Tons	Agent	DEPARTED	Ship's Name	Tons	Agent
Sept 12 Liverpool	Atle	33	2 Br. B. & S.	Sept 22 Hongkong	Atle	33	2 Br. B. & S.
Sept 12 Hongkong	Atle	33	2 Br. B. & S.	Sept 22 Hongkong	Atle	33	2 Br. B. & S.
Sept 12 Hongkong	Atle	33	2 Br. B. & S.	Sept 22 Hongkong	Atle	33	2 Br. B. & S.
Sept 12 Hongkong	Atle	33	2 Br. B. & S.	Sept 22 Hongkong	Atle	33	2 Br. B. & S.

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
*Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Shipping Items

The C.M. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The L.C. s.s. Winkang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Shien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The L.C. s.s. Longwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kwanan left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The L.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangy will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Kwangshing left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Weihaiwei for Shanghai yesterday.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

STATIONS		Local	Fast
Shanghai North.....	dep.		7.35
Jiaodai.....	dep.		7.51
Sicawei.....	dep.		7.58
Lungwa Junction.....	dep.		8.16
<hr/>			
Shanghai South.....	dep.		7.45
Lungwa Junction.....	dep.		8.15
<hr/>			
Sungkiang.....	dep.		8.59
Kashi.....	dep.		9.51
Lushing.....	dep.	7 40	10.25
Yehchi.....	dep.	8.45	11.05
Chungshing.....	dep.	9.45	11.41
Shanghai.....	dep.	11.10	12.50
Taiwan.....	arr.	11.55	13.10

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU		
Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20
Zahkou	arr.	

R. Restaurant Cars.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Night
SHANGHAI	dep.	7.35	9.10	9.40	12.45	16.25	16.55	22.0
SOOCHOW	dep.	7.41	9.16	9.46	12.50	16.30	17.00	22.0
WUSU	dep.	7.47	9.22	9.52	12.56	16.36	17.06	22.0
CHANGCHOW	dep.	7.53	9.28	9.58	13.02	16.42	17.12	22.0
TANYANG	dep.	7.59	9.34	10.04	13.08	16.48	17.18	22.0
CHINKIANG	dep.	8.05	9.40	10.10	13.14	16.54	17.24	22.0
NANKING	dep.	8.11	9.46	10.16	13.20	17.00	17.30	22.0
YUKOW	dep.	8.17	9.52	10.22	13.26	17.06	17.36	22.0
TSINANFU	dep.	8.23	9.58	10.28	13.32	17.12	17.42	22.0
TIENTSIN	dep.	8.29	10.04	10.34	13.38	17.18	17.48	22.0
BEIJING	dep.	8.35	10.10	10.40	13.44	17.24	17.54	22.0

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Night
WOOSUNG	dep.	6.55	8.15	8.45	11.15	14.10	14.40	22.10
KIANGCHOW	dep.	7.02	8.22	8.52	11.22	14.17	14.47	22.17
WUJIAH	dep.	7.09	8.29	8.59	11.29	14.24	14.54	22.24
SHANGHAI	dep.	7.16	8.36	9.06	11.36	14.31	15.01	22.31

SHANGHAI NORTH TO WOOSUNG FORTS—DOWN

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Night
SHANGHAI	dep.	7.16	8.36	9.06	11.36	14.31	15.01	22.31
WUJIAH	dep.	7.23	8.43	9.13	11.43	14.38	15.08	22.38
KIANGCHOW	dep.	7.30	8.50	9.20	11.50	14.45	15.15	22.45
WOOSUNG	dep.	7.37	8.57	9.27	11.57	14.52	15.22	22.52

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Slow & Goods	Local	Press R	Local	Local	Local
9.00 16.00	14.50	....	....	....
9.16 16.20	15.16	....	....	....
9.23 0.29	15.3	....	....	....
9.40 10.47	15.30	....	....	....
<hr/>					
9.10.10.15	13.35	15.00	16.00	16.50	17.59
9.40.10.47	13.53	15.30	16.22	17.07	18.12
<hr/>					
10.42 12.02	16.07	17.42	....	....
11.52 13.24	16.53	18.49	....	....
12.30 14.35	17.22	19.20	....	....
13.16 15.50	17.53	....	....	....
14.00 16.50	18.24	....	....	....
15.25 18.30	19.19	....	....	....
15.50 19.00	19.36	....	....	....

KIANGSHOO B				
8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
9.40	12.10	....	16.55	.. .

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SHANGHAI-NANKING AND SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Suspension Of Through Booking To Places Beyond Tchow

Owing to the extension of the floods in Chihli the booking of passengers to places on the Northern Railways beyond Tchow has been temporarily suspended.

By Order,
The Traffic Manager.

15222

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to a letter of the Tsuchi, ordering the suspension of payment for certain contract work done for the military authorities here, we have this day declared the drafts numbered 248, 249 and 250 issued by us as being null and void. Besides inserting this in the daily papers, we have requested our Shanghai branch office to return the duplicates of the same for destruction.

The Hunan Bank, Changsha.

MAISON DE MODES

Madame LINOVA has now returned from Russia, with an extensive selection of exquisite materials. All the most beautiful new fabrics in choice shades.

15233

D. Negris Co.

General Tobacconists
228a Szechuen Road
(at junction of Jinkee Road)

E. N. Paizis & Co.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
SMOKE
"Allies" and "Good Morning,"
and many other qualities

You will like them
Samples Free

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that the Chinaware Shop, known as Jaksing Sun, at No. 2023 North Szechuen Road, has, by a Bill of Sale executed this day, been transferred to Wong Kue-sun, Esq., and is now managed by Mr. and Mrs. Jaksing Wong.

DR. HUA-CHUN MEI,
Attorney-at-Law,
127 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1917.

15116

WIDLER & CO., Chungking, West China

Born 1915—Still Existing.

The Haw Yeng Chinese Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our prices for which are fixed at the very moderate rates of 40, 50 and 60 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY,
No. 127 Peking Road
Between Honan and Shantung Roads

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

NOTICE

As claims for money in payment for business with which the undersigned firm have had no connection whatever are often presented at our office, we hereby give notice that any persons requiring payment of any account must apply to the manager direct. No employee of our firm is authorised to have partnership transactions with outsiders, and should any such be discovered, the employee concerned will be immediately dismissed.

DAR FUNG YUNG,
大豐永唐城之
67 Rue Du Fokien.

15203

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 45 tael cents per Share, payable on 25th September, 1917, to registered shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 25th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers
Shanghai, September 11, 1917.

15089

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2466.
REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that no German or Austro-Hungarian Subject will be permitted to reside within or to enter the Foreign Settlement or to pass upon any Municipal road after Saturday, October 6, unless provided with the requisite Permit which may be obtained upon application at the Town Hall.

To facilitate the issue of these Permits, the conditions of which must be strictly observed, all German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects resident within the Settlement or upon any Municipal road, are required to attend and register their names and addresses and produce their photographs (3 copies Passport size) at the Town Hall on any day excepting Sundays, after Thursday, September 20, and on or before Monday, October 1, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, September 18, 1917.

15169

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!

HILL'S BAZAAR

Will open on Monday, 1st October.

at 119 Szechuen Road, near Chinese Post Office.

and will offer for 12 DAYS ONLY

20,000 ARTICLES OF WINTER OUTFITTING GOODS and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS—value \$50,000.

GUARANTEE.—The proprietors of Hill's Bazaars (China) guarantee every article offered at their Shanghai Bazaar to be lower in price than last winter, the quality in most instances being even higher.

Now you all know that prices have gone up since last winter so that when we offer you NEW WINTER GOODS at lower prices than last year it means a SAVING TO YOU of nearly 50%.

SMALL PROFITS—QUICK TURNOVER. To this great principle do we attribute the popularity of our BAZAARS. This principle enables us to offer new and up-to-date goods, our big turnover of our five Bazaars in China necessitating constant buying, giving us the opportunity to take full advantage of the favourable rate of exchange, thus making low prices not only a possibility but a certainty.

ONE PRICE.—the same to all under like conditions—is the bed rock of Hill's Bazaars. No juggling of confusing discounts, no preference rates to dealers. One price means that from Monday, the 1st October, until Saturday, the 13th, you can buy from us NEW GOODS at CUT PRICES, no matter what will happen to the open market during our Bazaar. Each article marked so low as to be able to bear the strong glare of comparison.

It will pay you to wait for HILL'S BAZAAR.

RING UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

THE COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, TODAY, the 25th September, 1917, at 4 p.m., when the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st July, 1917, will be presented.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15166

ENGINEERS WANTED

With a view to increase our Engineering Staff in the near future, we invite Chinese Engineers, specialised in Mechanical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineering, with practical experience, to apply to the undersigned, without having recourse to introduction by private friends.

Z. T. K. WOO,
Hanyang Iron & Steel Works,
Hanyang.

15210

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.
Tel. North 639

14319

ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

METALS AND HARDWARE

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

PERFORATORS

"Cancelled"
"Void"
"Paid"

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Tel. 4778

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 262.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/1).

Tenders, which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of November, 1917, are hereby invited for the supply of LOCOMOTIVE and WAGON TYRES and AXLES and COPPER RODS for FIRE-BOX STAY BOLTS, for a free list of which apply to the Administration, where tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of \$5.00.

(Signed) S. C. SHÜ,

Tientsin, September 1, 1917.

Managing Director.

15030

For Your Machinery Bearings

Manganese Anti Friction

is the most durable metal.

The largest manufacturers in America use this metal.

Ask your dealer or write to

SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS

Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

FOR SALE

FOUR WOODEN STEAMERS

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Length Over All	89'2"	154'3"	125'0"	117'8"
Breadth Moulded	16'0"	22'6"	21'0"	20'0"
Draft	7'6"	10'5"	7'0"	7'5"
Horse Power	43	55	50	55
Speed (Knots)	8	9	10	9
Displacement	106T.	177T.	96T.	136T.

Intending buyers of the above steamers are requested to consult with the Chin Tuh Native Bank, 13 Men Yang Li, Chinese Bund, Shanghai, when further particulars may be obtained.

上海南市綿陽里香德莊莊林鴻卿君

15131

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, for immediate occupation, bright, airy offices, with spacious godown at back. Centrally situated. Apply to 13 Kiukiang Road.

15176 S.26

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, with bathrooms and verandah to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

15045

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Facing Park, a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Comfortable for a small family also.

A small cosy attic room.

TO LET, October 1st, convenient flat, comprising bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters, front verandah (south), furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

15221 S.27

LARGE and small well-furnished rooms, bathroom attached, with or without verandahs. Good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace. Opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15227 S.2

TO LET, a flat of 2 large rooms, verandah, bathroom and kitchen. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

15200 S.25

TO LET, in Western district, flat of three rooms, with bathroom, verandah and kitchen. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

15200 S.25

TO LET, from October 1st, large room facing south, with verandah and bathroom attached. Apply 48 Bubbling Well Road.

15199 S.25

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, No. 53 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed house, Tls. 26 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtze-poo Road.

15212 S.29

TO LET, No. 10 Wayside Road, 4-roomed house, rent Tls. 40 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15192

TO RENT: No. 73 Route Vallon, from September 15th. Detached residence, tennis lawn, Tls. 125 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15107 S.2

TO LET, Studley Avenue, Baikal Road, four and five-room houses, hot and cold water, enameled baths. Apply to The China Land and Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

15133 S.2

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14959

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Small house or flat, preferably furnished, by American couple, no children. Permanent. Reply F. W. Breaker, Palace Hotel.

15220 S.27

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady teacher, neutral, desires to teach English and shorthand in Chinese school to lower classes. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

15219 S.26.27

YOUNG lady typist, with several years' experience, desires position; good stenographer, excellent references. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

15219 S.26.27

WANTED, by expert steno-typist and general office assistant, extra work after 5 o'clock. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

15226 S.26

IF YOU want to secure competent clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, interpreters, dialect teachers, etc., write to the Employment Department of Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road.

15049

AN experienced lady steno-typist, with knowledge of office work, seeks morning engagement only. Speaks five languages. Allied nationality. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

15206 S.25

OFFICE MAN, with piece goods, correspondence, sales and shipping experience, also banking, holding high testimonials, and understands few languages, and having lots of spare time, seeks extra employment in any capacity; none too small to consider or accept. Strict secrecy will be observed. Apply to Box No. 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

15190 S.27

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, for service in an out-port, several young men, previous experience not necessary, permanent position, splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

15214 S.29

WANTED: An able Chinese comprador, with selling experience, for a rapidly-growing American concern. Must put up two to three thousand dollars in cash, and give necessary chop guarantee. For particulars, please apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

15193 S.27

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: Russian teacher, twice a week, by German and English-speaking gentleman. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

15218 S.29

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, 2nd floor. Self-contained, 7 large, bright, airy rooms, with north light. Early occupation. Very reasonable rental. For terms apply on premises.

15144 S.20

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by foreign family with three children, two furnished rooms with board. Would be willing to share house with tenant. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

15208 S.25

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Victor or Columbia records in good condition. Write, giving name of records for sale, Hall, 25A North Honan Road.

15224 S.25

FOR SALE. One 35 h.p., 7-seater Argyle Limousine car, and one 2-seater, 10 h.p. Delage car. Both cars are in excellent condition and indistinguishable from new. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

15226 S.26.27

FOR SALE, marine engine, 12 h.p., 2-cylinder, heavy-duty, kerosene, complete with reverse gear. In A1 condition. Apply to C. R. D. Witt, Star Garage Co.

15172 S.25

FOR SALE. Savage 22 h.p. rifle, with 100 rounds ammunition. New. Will sell for reasonable offer. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

15202 S.25